The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,064—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. ROME	5045	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4216	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4295	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P.L. OCEANA	6382	1300	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6936	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain.
March 28	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

February 7th March 21st | February 21st April 4th | March 7th. April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,124	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	P. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Feilner	3,578	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

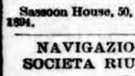
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,109	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA for Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MEJCA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at 8 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,797 tons, on the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

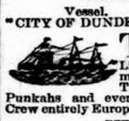
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	3,190	E. HALLEY	about 27th Jan



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

On cut.

FRESH	Per lb.
BY	Cash
EVERY	As. 14.
	Credit
MAIL.	Re. 1.

Whole Cheese...As. 13 and As. 15

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY
AS SHIPPED BY TREACHER & CO., LD., IS A
GENUINE MALT WHISKEY OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Vide the following Certificate :—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEON'S HALL,
Edinburgh, August 9, 1893.

I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

(Signed) STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
Lecturer in Chemistry.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS. | BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE! PHENYLE
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.
Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application.
SOLE AGENTS—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100 ...	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	...	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	...	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	...	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	...	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia	50 "	5	0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5	0	"
Vera	25 "	6	0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7	8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7	8

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIÉ, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY
This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store
THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST,
and is Packed in
HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS,
which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
STANLEY OAKES,
132, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS'
ROSE POUDRE BALL.
ROSES!
ROSES!!
ROSES!!!
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

Continued and Pronounced Success of
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING,

The Most Popular Burlesque ever presented on an Indian Stage which RAN FOR 75 Consecutive Nights at Calcutta,

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

"A thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever."

Special ATTRACTION FOR WEDNESDAY.
Musical EVENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!
A New, Original, and Humourous Comic Opera,
By SYDNEY GRUNDY and ED. SOLOMON,
"THE VICAR OF BRAY."
With Appropiate Wardrobe and New Scenery.
AUGMENTED CHORUS.
BEWITCHING BALLET.

Pronounced by the Calcutta Press to be the most Effective Operatic Production Associated with the name of Harry Stanley,

Well Rehearsed, Well Acted, Well Sung, and Magnificently Staged.

The opera will be produced in its Entirety. The Music has been Rehearsed under the Immediate Supervision of Mr. George Tremell. Original Business, as produced in London. Mr. Stanley has every confidence that the Public will endorse the Calcutta verdict, viz:—

"Successful Beyond all Previous Achievements."

(In Active Preparation.)
The Latest London Success—"UTOPIA."
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street. Prices as Usual.....T. EMPSON, Manager.

A CONCERT

To be held in the B. B. and C. I. Railway INSTITUTE, PAREL,

On THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

An Attractive Programme has been arranged.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th Jan., 1894.

S.S. "KIRBY HALL,"

Arrived 15th January, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th January, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S.S. "LANSDOWNE TOWER," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBRO', are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1894. Agents.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,

Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

TO BE LET, TOP FLOOR and a GODOWN, in Elphinstone Circle, commanding good view. For Rent and particulars apply

WILMOT & Co.,
53, Meadow Street. House Agents.

TO BE LET, FIRST FLOOR, in Hornby Row; also a nice large Airy OFFICE ROOM, in Meadow Street. For Rent and particulars apply

WILMOT & Co.,
53, Meadow Street. House Agents.

TO BE LET, Several BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and FLATS, at Fort, Mazagon, Byculla, Malabar Hill, and Grant Road. For particulars apply

WILMOT & Co.,
53, Meadow Street. House Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, for the supply of 1,10,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, Snow Flake or White Rose, American Brand, (Snowflake preferred) Water White (warranted 108° to 110° F. Abel's closed test, to include cases and tins) required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1894. Separate rates to be quoted for each Brand.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which tenders only will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere, respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil", and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Government paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th January, 1894.

LORIMER'S

LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Re. 1-0.

Possesses the natural flavour of the fruit, most pleasant to the palate, and a refreshing draught may be produced with water, spirits and aerated waters. Per Quart Bottle, Re. 1.

COCOA WINE, Rs. 2-12.

Compares favourably with other Preparations of its kind as a Remedy against Sleeplessness, Worry, Fatigue and Prostration of the body and mind Rs. 2-12.

PEPSINE SAUCE, As. 8 and 14.

In addition to the usual Ingredients of a first class Sauce, this one contains pure Pepsine, Nature's remedy for Indigestion—hence it is invaluable to all sufferers from that most distressing complaint, by whom it should be taken freely with every meal.

The delicacy of flavour and the richness and refined zest, combined in this justly celebrated Sauce, universally recommend it to the palate of the most fastidious epicure, while its judicious combination of selected aromatics proves a most grateful stimulus to the important functions of the Stomach, and its affluent piquancy lends a peculiar and exquisite enjoyment to the pleasures of the table. All persons wishing to enjoy good digestion should partake of it freely with their meals. Annas 8 and 14 per Bottle.

LIEBEG'S EXT. OF MEAT, As. 14 per 2 oz. Pot.

Possesses full strength, being made in accordance with the formula by Baron Liebeg. Per two ounce Pot, As 14.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing th different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.

Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10, Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from:—

A. W. SEABROOK. J. H. FURNEAUX.
J. J. MARSLAND. G. McKENZIE.
C. D. FURDONJEE. C. B. ROBINSON.
W. KNOWLES. A. BENISTON.
C. ANDERSON.

J. F. PENNOCK,
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGES HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.

"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School.....Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School..... " A. E. BICE.
Doddles, an Old Servant..... " J. P. MACKESON.
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle..... Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Primrose..... Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper..... Mrs. BICE.
Jane } Housemaids..... { Miss FLOWER.
Susan } " TROUSDELL.

To be preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Larkspur, a Sculptor Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Mans-Servant. " A. W. WISE.
Dr. Stonecrop. " J. REED.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady. " W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Stonecrop's Niece. Miss SAVAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
Dress Circle	2
Back Seats	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.

Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SQUNDY and Co, where Seats may be Reserved.

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. ALFRED E. BICE, Business Manager.

POLO-REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
SPECIALLY SELECTED MALLACCA CANES, with Willow Heads, Leather or String Bound Handles, extra superior quality, per doz	15 0
SPECIALLY SELECTED WHITE CANES, with Willow Heads, &c., &c., per doz.	12 0
SPECIALLY SELECTED MALACCA CANES, per doz.	8 12
" " WHITE CANES, per doz.	6 0
WILLOW HEADS (any Shape) "	5 0
Bamboo-root Balls "	5 8

N. B.—Kindly state Lengths required, when ordering.

Terms—Cash or V. P. P.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION,

JAS. TURNER & CO.,
THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, both Days Inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1893.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1893, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 12th January, 1894.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 512 Tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per Ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Store-keeper.
General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 9th January, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
[illegible] LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
[illegible]ODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

REVOLUTION IN THE TEA TRADE.

LIPTON'S GOLD MEDAL TEAS,

THE FINEST THE WORLD Can Produce,

ARE NOW BEING SOLD

All Over INDIA and the EAST

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES,

In 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb., and 20 lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

CHOICEST INDIAN PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,

As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon ORANGE PEKOES,

Re. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,

Grown on LIPTON'S DAMBATENNE ESTATES,

Re. 1 Per lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS have a more Exquisite Aroma and Delicious Flavour than any other Tea ever introduced.

LIPTON'S TEAS are packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes, thus preserving their Aroma and Flavour.

LIPTON is Sole Proprietor of the following Celebrated Tea Gardens, which cover over 5,000 Acres of the best Tea Land in Ceylon:—DAMBATENNE, LAYMASTOLLE, MONERAKANDE, MAHADAMPATENNE, MORESAKELLE, POOPRASSIE, GIGRANELLA, AND HANAGALLA.

The *Ceylon Observer* says:—"We need scarcely remind our Readers that the Haputale group of Estates is one of the most valuable both for Tea and Coffee in this Country .... and it is well known that Dambatenne produces both in quantity and quality some of the Finest Tea grown in Ceylon.

Over ONE MILLION

PACKETS of LIPTON'S TEA sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co., 5, Bankshall Street.

Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co. are Sol Agents at all their Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LIPTON'S GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACON!
In Canvas.
Per V. P. P. from CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London ankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDO BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS	
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

COUNTRY RECTORY HOME in CHESHIRE. Lady with much Experience, and having a little Girl of 7, wishes to have CHARGE of another of about same age. Climate Mild; Garden; Pony; good Nurse and Governess; every Care. Terms by Arrangement. Apply to RECTOR, Eccleston, Cheshire.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied

By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,229	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041	Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,221,028

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,177½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 to 168
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	420	42?	7 pr. ct.	450
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	2125	all	61	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	625	412½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	275
	750	50	150	7½	200
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,666	300	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay Hardware Trading Corporation	5,000	2,500	1,500	370	4,925
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	800	800	800	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	800	600	Rs. 25	1,100
Broach Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Burma Paper Mills Co.	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	225
Deshi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	280	230	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	78 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	80 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	800	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	310
Kurrachee Landing and Mahurance Ice Manufacturing Co.	800	800	200	30	19
Marcks & Co., Ld.	8,500	100	100	Nil.	3
	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Glass					
Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	456
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	250	100	60	905
Thacker & Co. Telephone Co.	1,200	100	100	5	41
	2,200	25	all	6	194

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	7800	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	48
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	800	800	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	175
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	600	300	Rs. 30	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	800
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	585
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	352½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	20 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	265
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	42	860
Howard and Bullough	1,400	600	300	Rs. 10	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170xd
Imperial Cotton	900	600	600	...	305
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		150
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	822
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maculanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	455	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,600	40	9?2½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	3?0
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,565
Manikjee	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1 00	65	1,890
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	10	100		
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	137
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	160
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,380
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 20	55?xd
Southern India	1,000	800	500	Rs. 15	165
Spurhora Manufactu	1,212	250	250	12½	2?3½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12	14
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	190
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vishnudas Lukhmishunder C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	280
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	dvd Rs30	1105
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhowaggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton roul's Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	122½
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	115
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,335
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	130	130
Fort	515	24000	2,500	Rs. 90	1,18
French	300	500	all	150	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	675
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½ x
Khangaum	240	450	450	82	370
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	16	107
Motooli Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	42½
Munmar M	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	22½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	122½
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs35dv	440xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Samson	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,875
Sind	460	2,000	750	35	565
Scrab Woollen M fls	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	40
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	20	220
Vehkart		1,00	1600	Rs. 70	1,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25-5 Nominal.
Paris, Bar Gold old	"	25-1 "
Do. do. new	"	24-15 "
Australia do.	"	25-3
Bombay do.	"	25-4
English Sovereigns	"	16-2
Do. Dramos	"	16 0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	39-4
Do. 17½ do.	"	39-8
Spanish Dollars	"	206 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	191
20-Francs	"	240-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Satlej (s), from Aden; H. M. S. Plassy, Karachi; Muke Maru (s). Yokohama; Lansdowne Tower (s), Hull, &c.; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Parulia entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Brahamani left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kirby Hall entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Bhopal left it on Sunday.

GRANT ROAD Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.—A paper, entitled "Reminiscences of my Trip to the Soudan," will be read to-night, at 8-30, in the Branch Rooms, by Mr. G. Almeida.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated Indians will be delivered at the Cathedral Boys' High School, on Thursday, January 18, at 5-30 p.m. by the Rev. C. H. Walke, M.A., of the Oxford Calcutta Mission, Subject: "Moral Responsibility." The Ven. Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis in the chair.

SEVERELY BURNT.—Mahadoo Govind, aged fourteen years, was lighting the funeral pyre of his dead mother, on Sunday afternoon, at the Sonapur Burning Ground, when his dhotur accidentally caught fire, and he sustained to his thighs and hands, which necessitated his removal to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

BURGLARY AT MATOONGA.—Bastiao Antonio Fernandes, a cultivator, residing at Gowree Village, Matoonga, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m. on the 12th instant, some one opened the lock on his door, evidently with a key, and stole a box, containing clothes, cash, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 447-8. On a search being made the clothes and box were found outside the house at a distance of about 100 yards.

EXCITING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT ON PEDDER ROAD.—Sitaram Luximon, aged forty years, a coachman in the employ of Dossabhoy Cooverji, while driving a landau along Pedder Road, at 3 p.m., on Sunday, broke his reins and the horse took fright and bolted down the road. The animal in its course furiously dashed against a gas-lamp, fell, and died shortly after. The driver was thrown down and severely injured, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The gas lamp was broken.

COMMITTED SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Parel Tank Road, on the body of a Hindu, apparently twenty-five years old. At 4 p.m., on Sunday last, the deceased was found suspended to the branch of a mango tree, at Tank Road, Parel. Intelligence was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Taking into consideration the way in which the body was found suspended, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.—The first lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Duyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., on "The Pyramids of Egypt." The lecture will be illustrated with plates, &c., and these ancient buildings (2,100 B.C.) having been visited by the lecturer, he will give his own impressions about them. Th lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan A. F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Peelia Gandia, a cultivator, aged twenty-five years, residing in a village, called Verad in Talooka Wasi. At 10 or 11 a.m., on the 6th instant, the deceased climbed up a tamarind tree, to pluck fruits, and after he had plucked some the branch, on which he was standing, gave way, and he fell on to the ground, fracturing both his arms. On the evening of the same day, he was brought to Bombay, and taken to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where on the 13th instant, tetanus supervened, and he died at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CODE.—The following extract is from the *Electrician* (dated 1st December, 1893):—The Official Vocabulary for Code Telegrams. This vocabulary is now being prepared by the International Bureau of Telegraphic Administrations at Berne, in accordance with the decision of the International Telegraphic Conference of Paris, 1890. It will contain about 240,000 words, selected from the eight authorised languages—English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Latin. Inflections of words, declension, conjugation, comparative, and superlative, will be used, as well as a certain number of proper names. The words will contain at least five and at most ten letters, and will form a single series, alphabetically arranged, and numbered from 000000 to 240,000, the different languages being mingled according to alphabetical order. The words are not to present any distinction showing the language to which they belong, and each page will measure 11·8in. by 7·87in., containing 300 words. The vocabulary is to be printed in clear characters on paper of good quality. Editions containing part of the words, or the words of a single language, will not be published. Three years after publication the use of this official vocabulary will become obligatory for the European Telegraphic Service, and later on, doubtless, for Extra-European messages. The vocabulary is the property of the administrations forming the Telegraphic Union, who will bear in the first instance the cost of compilation and printing. It is announced that the official vocabulary will be published some time in 1894.

CLEVER CONTRIVANCE OF BURGLARS.

BEFORE Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Stanford charged Jetha Ludha and Budha Athersing with house-breaking and theft in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 5,090, belonging to Ruttanchand Sakalchand, a shroff, having his *pahidi* at Vithalwadi. The property, consisting of gold finger rings, see with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., similar gold bangles, gold chains, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 5,090, was stolen from a deal wood box, which was kept in a small partition room leading off from the front room or *pahidi*. An entrance had been effected by opening the door of the room leading on to the landing, and then removing one of the planks on the partitions dividing this portion of the room from that portion leading into the *pahidi* by burning a hole sufficiently large to enable the thieves without any difficulty or noise to break off the upper half of the plant. On the morning of the New Year's Day the complainant gave information to the police, who were on the "look-out." On Saturday last, the first accused went to a Marwari's shop, at Camateepoora, to pawn a portion of the stolen property. The Marwadi, having been previously apprised of the theft committed in Vithalwadi, at once sent for complainant, who repaired to the scene accompanied by Constable Good. The complainant identified the ornaments then in possession of the accused as a part of the stolen property, and Constable Good there and then took the accused in custody. The offence having been committed in C Division, Mr. Good communicated with Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of that division, who left the case in charge of Inspector Stanford, the officer in whose section the burglary was committed. Mr. Grennan and the Inspector made inquiries, and were able to recover a great part of the stolen property, worth about Rs. 3,849. The police still hope to recover the remaining portion of the stolen jewellery, and to arrest some more persons who are supposed to be accomplices. His wordship allowed the case to stand over until the 25th instant, to enable the police to further investigate the matter. Mr. Grennan who has been in the police force for the last twenty years, says that he has not before come across such a novel way of effecting an entrance through a wooden partition or door. The police believe that the thieves must have placed some charcoal on a piece of tile brick and holding the same against the wooden plank, must have fanned the fire through a blow-pipe thus causing the plank to give way without offering any resistance. The thieves could have an easy access into the room without the knowledge of those sleeping in the immediate next room.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following case was re-tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury, as his Lordship did not accept a verdict of acquittal on the charge of rioting which a former jury had returned in the case.

THE BAPTY ROAD RIOT CASE.

Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindu Purdesees were charged with having, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th August last, rioted in Bapty Road, armed with deadly weapons. At the former trial the prisoners were unanimously acquitted of the charges of murder and causing grievous hurt. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. W. G. Mayhew—Foreman.

Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha.	Mr. J. W. Brown.
Mr. J. C. Jamsetjee.	Mr. F. G. Dumayne.
M. R. A Hildreth.	Mr. G. F. Horbury.
Mr. J. Hewson.	Mr. E. H. MacDowell.

Mr. Hewson asked to be exempted from service on the jury on the ground that he had to give evidence in a civil case before Mr. Justice Farran.

His Lordship said he was sorry he could not exempt him.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoners, who were Hindu Purdesees, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th August, and the weapons which were used were sticks and iron bars, and there could be no doubt that they were deadly weapons, as the blows struck resulted in the deaths of a Mahomedan tailor and his son, who kept a shop there. In the present case, however, the jury were not to be concerned with the charge of murder against the accused. There could be no doubt that there was rioting in the locality by a body of Hindus on the morning of the 12th August. The jury would have to determine what the common object of the assembly was. The learned counsel explained the law to the jury, remarking that every member of an unlawful assembly was responsible for an act done by another as if the act had been done by him alone. It was a serious riot in Bapty Road, which joins Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, and is in the rear of the Mahomedan cemetery in Grant Road. Some of the witnesses who would be called would speak of the prisoners taking an active part in the riot. The principal point for the jury was to determine whether the prisoners had been sufficiently identified as being in the riot which undoubtedly took place.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Noormahomed Chinkoo, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was about 16 or 17 years of age. He lived with his father, a tailor, in Bapty Road, and his brother Ahmed, a maid-servant and her son, and a servant who used to work as a tailor. The latter was a Mahomedan. The shop was directly opposite the Hindu temple in Bapty Road. Witness remembered the riot which took place in the street on the 12th August. On that day the servant had gone to his own house. The persons in witness's father's shop sat inside, having closed the door, which was a folding door. Later on in the day there was a disturbance in front of the shop. It was about 3-15 p.m. Witness looked through a chink in the door and saw a crowd of Mahomedans rioting in the direction of Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, shouting out "din, din." Witness could not see how far they went. Then a shower of stones came from both sides, and the Mahomedans ran away. A Purdesee came and struck the door with a stick which he held in both his hands. This had no effect. He then passed the stick through an opening under the door and lifted it up. The lower hook gave way. A man took out a knife and cut the ropes by which the folds of the door were fastened, and the door was forced open. The first prisoner then struck witness's father a blow on his bare head with the leg of a charpoy. The blow struck him on the top of the head. The first prisoner then asked others to come in and assist him. The second and third accused thereupon entered the shop and hit witness's father with sticks or iron rods. Witness was struck two blows with a stick on his back, and he then ran upstairs into the loft, where he concealed himself under a charpoy. There was there an old woman and her son. Witness next heard a cry raised by his brother "killed, killed." A cry was then raised "the regiment is coming," and the rioters ran away. Policemen came to the shop, and witness came down from his hiding-place in the loft. He saw his father and brother in the road bleeding from wounds. His father was breathing slightly. A woman named Sakina was also there. The police took his father and brother away. Witness had known the four accused he pointed out before. They used to go to and fro, and sometimes came to the shop. The first accused lived in an oart near the shop. The faces of the other three accused were familiar to the witness. They passed to and fro near the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I was examined in this Court before, and said my age was twenty or thirty years. Since then my elder brother, who came from my native country, told me I am sixteen or seventeen years. (A laugh.) I formerly understood I was twenty or thirty years old.

When did you ask him your age?—Two or four days ago.

Then, until two or four days ago, you thought your age was twenty or thirty?—Yes.

Were you examined in the Police Court?—Yes.

What age did you give there?—I gave sixteen or seventeen years.

Why did you give sixteen or seventeen if you thought your age was twenty or thirty years?—I did not properly know my age until I asked my brother. I slept in the shop on Friday night, the 11th August. I rose after sunrise and had my breakfast when the sun was up. I took my breakfast in the loft, and brought down some food for my father.

The last time you were examined you said you took your food with your father in the shop?—I took my food in the loft.

And in the Police Court you said you all took your food in the loft?—Yes, I said I took my food in the loft, and brought down my father's food in the shop.

It is not so taken down, can you account for it?—You people don't understand my language. (A laugh.)

What time did you go out in the morning?—My father sent me about 7 a.m. to buy provisions at a shop close by. I bought provisions and returned immediately.

In about a minute?—Yes, a minute. What else? I said the door was fastened on my return with provisions, and was not opened until the rioters came. I now recollect my father opened the door about 12 o'clock to buy some "bhajjias."

After breakfast you went to sleep?—No, I laid down in the shop, where my father and brother were sleeping. I don't know if the prisoners were acquitted by a former jury of the charge of murder.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: When the police came to me to make inquiries, I pointed the prisoners out in the stables among a number of other men.

To the jury: The loft is over the shop. If one is near the staircase, he could see in the shop below. I did not see policemen from the loft. I thought by the voice that he must be a policeman, as he directed my father and brother to be placed on a charpoy and taken to hospital. I then came down and saw the policeman.

Shaik Badoolo Shera Ali, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a sepoy of the Marine Battalion, and was now a pensioner. At the time of the riots he was on furlough. He had a milk shop near the deceased tailor Chinkoo's shop in Bapty Road. The shop was closed on the 11th and 12th August. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th August, witness saw through a chink in the door a body of Mahomedans coming from the direction of Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Stones were thrown, and the Mahomedans went back towards Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Witness opened a window on the ground floor of his room and saw a disturbance near Chinkoo's shop. The door of the shop was open, and there was a crowd of people. Witness saw through a chink in the door of his room that the first accused was beating Chinkoo with a stick as he lay down in the road. He cried out to the persons in the shop "strike, strike." Seven or eight persons afterwards came out from the shop with sticks in their hands.

His Lordship: What class of people?

Witness said they were Hindus, but he could not say to what class they belonged. A Hindu came and struck at witness's door. A cry was raised that a regiment was coming, and the crowd ran away. When the military and police came, witness opened his door and went into Chinkoo's shop. He and his son were lying unconscious outside the shop. Witness gave informaiton when the police came to make inquiries.

His Lordship. How long afterwards?

Witness could not say exactly, but thought it was a month or a month and-a-half afterwards. He pointed out the first accused in the stables among a crowd of twenty or twenty-five persons. He had known him a year or a year and-a-half previously. He did not know his name, but knew him by his face.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: My window is not opposite Chinkoo's shop, but still I could see from my window that the door of Chinkoo's shop was open. I closed my window from fear, because stones were thrown about.

If you were afraid, why did you open your window?—Because a noise came from Chinkoo's shop, and I opened my window to see whence the noise proceeded. I heard sounds of "Oh, oh," and closing the window, I went and looked through a chink in the door. I saw Chinkoo lying in the shop, and I saw a man standing in the verandah.

Were you examined in this Court before?—Yes.

Did you not say that you could not see into the shop?—Yes, I could not see into the shop, but I swear that I saw a man standing in the verandah. I stated before the Magistrate that I heard a noise, from which I inferred that there were men in Chinkoo's shop.

Now you say that Chinkoo was lying in the shop?—Yes, he was lying in the shop, and the first accused was beating him with a stick.

Was it a bamboo stick or an iron rod?—It looked like a stick. I cannot say whether it was an iron rod or a sword.

What was the colour of the stick?—I cannot say. It was a stick. I heard the cry of someone who was being beaten in the shop.

Are you quite sure prisoner No. 3 was not standing there?—There were some persons there, but I cannot say if it was No. 3.

Were there men standing in the road between you and Chinkoo's shop?—No, the road was clear.

Can you say whether prisoner No. 3 was standing there or not?—I cannot.

Do you know by sight the man who struck at your door?—Yes, but he is not here. He came from the direction of Chinkoo's shop.

You were watching all the time from the chink in your door; did the man come out of Chinkoo's shop or not?—I did not see; I cannot say.

Did you see any other man coming out of Chinkoo's shop?—No.

Then why did you say just now you saw five, seven or eight men coming out of the shop?—I cannot say how many men came out. I did not recognise them. I could not say how many they were. I recognised only one man and pointed him out to the police.

Did you point out any of the Mahomedans you saw?—No. I did not recognise any of them owing to the rays of the sun.

To his Lordship: The men who were standing forty or fifty paces from my shop were Mahomedans.

Bahadoor Badoola, a Mahomedan weaver, said he witnessed a disturbance in Bapty Road about 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th August last. Hindus and Mahomedans were throwing stones at each other, witness being nearer to the latter than the former. The Mahomedans, being fewer than the Hindus, retired into a lane near the Dawood Bang. The Hindus went and stood under a banian tree near the temple. Witness saw a Hindu going into Chinkoo's shop and strike him with a stick. Four other Hindus also went into the shop. They had all been members of the crowd. The accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 were among the rioters. They pushed jointly against Chinkoo's door, which was forced open. They then entered the shop, and the first accused struck Chinkoo with a stick. Witness heard a cry from the shop "killed, killed." About a month afterwards, when the police were making enquiries in Camatespoora, witness gave them information. He was taken to the stables and pointed out the five accused among thirty or forty people.

His Lordship: Did you see these men before the riots?

Witness: Very often. They have been passing to and fro. I have known them for about a year and-a-half. They lived in the neighbourhood's of Chinkoo's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I did not leave my house that morning until 11 a. m.

What did you go out for at that hour?—I went out to see.

You took no part in the riots?—No.

Why did you leave your chawl then?—I left because at that hour Balaram was making a great disturbance near my chawl. Since the last trial of this case, I heard that Balaram has been punished by this Court. I was not a witness in Ballaram's case. I was in my chawl till 3 p. m., but as the Hindus began to throw stones at my chawl, where I was living with my wife and children, my wife told me I should run away, or else I should be killed by the Hindus. I left the chawl from fear.

Were you not afraid of your wife and children?—I looked the door from outside, and left my wife and children inside. The rioters did not strike women. I went away to my relations to save my life.

To his Lordship: It must have been 4 p.m. when the soldiers came.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: I came to know that what the accused No. 5 cut with a knife was a string when it was thrown into the street.

Sakina, woman, examined by Mr. Anderson, said she was a hawker of "bhajjias," and about 10 a.m. on the 12th August, she sold Chinkoo two annas' worth of bhajjias. The door was closed, but it was opened for witness. She was told to call again at 3 p.m. the same day and did so. When she went up to the pawnwalla's shop and stood there, she heard Chinkoo and his son cry out "killed, killed." There were several persons in Chinkoo's shop at the time. At some distance, under a banian tree, were a number of Hindus creating a disturbance. On someone crying "police, police," she saw six Purdesees coming out of Chinkoo's shop. They were the six accused. Two of them had iron bars, and the other four chunam-pounders in their hands. The military and police then came to the place. Witness went inside the shop with the police, and Chinkoo and his son were moved out and placed upon charpoys. Witness had sometimes seen the prisoners going along the road before the riots.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I used to go to Chinkoo's house two or three times a day with bhajjias. I went through the rioting, but no one molested me. There was rioting going on at the time in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. I went home and having made fresh bhajjias, I went out with them through Cursetjee Sooklajee Street towards Chinkoo's shop. As the rioting was going on, I stopped near the pawnwalla's shop.

Why did you stop there?—Because I heard the cry of "killed, killed," and was afraid to go. I could not see into the shop. If any one was striking Chinkoo in the varandah of the shop, I would have seen him. The beating was going on inside the shop. The first accused was the first to come out of the shop, and he was served with a crowbar. I am sure it was a crowbar, not the leg of a charpoy. The others had chunam-pounders in their hands.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE B. B. AND C. I. R. SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the B. B. and C. I. R. Schools took place at the Railway Mechanics' Institute Hall, Parel, on Saturday afternoon. The proceedings commenced as usual with a tea to the children, three large tables being provided for the purpose in the library rooms. Cakes, biscuits, and sweets of various kinds were placed before the young ones, who were not slow in testing the quality of these viands. The children were next taken to the central hall, to receive their prizes, and those who were not fortunate enough to get one, were provided seats to witness the interesting ceremony. Students of the higher classes, as well as those of the infant class, entertained the guests, most of whom were sympathisers and supporters of the schools, among them being Mr. O'Callaghan, the Agent of the Railway; Mrs. O'Callaghan; Mr. E. B. Carroll, Loco. Superintendent, who presided; Mrs. Carrol; Mr. Luard, first assistant Loco. Superintendent, and Mrs. Luard, &c. Master A. Guylee and Master W. Tronsdell, recited "the twins" and "helps to read" respectively. The children received hearty applause for their singing and the recitations were not less appreciated.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, observed that from the report it appeared there were sixty children on the rolls, and that the teaching staff had undergone a complete change during the year, as Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan had severed their connection with the schools, and Mr. Lynch, who had been appointed head-master, had quite grasped the duties he had to perform in connection with that office and had been giving every satisfaction. Miss Parker, the junior class mistress, had been promoted to the head mistress-ship, and had been performing her functions in a most creditable manner, to the satisfaction of all concerned, as also Mrs. Cadell, who had been given Miss Parker's place. French and map-drawing were introduced in classes last year, for the first time. French lessons were commenced in the beginning of the year, and map-drawing was only begun when Mr. Lynch had taken charge. Judging from the maps drawn by the children he could say that they were done very neatly and carefuly, and reflected great credit upon the head-master, who might well be congratulated for such successful results achieved in so short a time. The Government Inspector of Schools paid the annual visit in December last, and examined the students in different subjects. He remarked in his report to the Government that the children were well managed, well taught, and were under good discipline, and said the institution, which was an efficient one, was conducted on sound and business-like principles.

Mrs. Carroll then gave away the prizes, and after the ceremony was over, each child was given a toy from the 'Xmas Tree, which stood in front of the entrance to the hall. The proceedings closed with a dance, which went off very successfully. The school committee had decorated the premises tastefully, and Mrs. Parker, wife of the indefatigable and energetic honorary secretary, personally looked to the preparation of tea and pastry.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 8.

IT seems so *infra dig.* to allow Belgaum's Christmas festivities to remain unchronicled, when each paper one takes up contains the doings of some station or other, little as well as big, during the "festive season," that I am fain to at least give a negative report, that is a report of what we might have done had our presiding genius (the General) remained in the station, or of the races we would have had, had that *sine qua non* for a race meeting not been lacking, that is the quadruped, yclept horse, but in apology for the lack of these quadruped I must bring to public notice the fact that a military station in the throes of regimental "shifts" is not just calculated to abound in racers. Writing of regimental changes makes me remember to note that the Cheshires on the march to Madras, rather to their relief of mind and feet, have been railed to their destination. The dread foe, cholera, now working its ravages on the southern part of the Madras Presidency, being the cause

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

THE latest telegraphic market advices to hand through Reuter were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	7,48,676
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	12,48,763
Other Deposits	Dec	"	45,37,642
Government Securities	Dec.	"	75,114
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	24,966
Loans	Dec.	"	6,81,673
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	22,02,567
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	51,423
Cash.....	Dec.	"	79,93,879

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates on last Thursday indicated the direction in which the monetary current was running; and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, showing a falling off of nearly 80 lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 192 lakhs, realizes the anticipation caused by that step on the directors' part, and confirms the expectation of an improved trade demand for Money after the term of the year which had been formed. The figures given above show a large diminution in Private Deposits, and a considerable addition to Bills Discounted, and though, on the other hand, there had been a sensible decrease in Loans, the net increase in trade requirements during the week under notice had reached over 60¼ lakhs. Withdrawals from Government Deposits, both at the Bank's head office and at the branches, further reduced the Cash Balance to the extent of some 20 lakhs.

COTTON.—Enquiry in this market has been languid to-day, and only a small business, the feeling having been quiet, at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. Exporters have bought only 400 Bengal, at Rs. 168; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 192; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 100 each ready new Pachora, at Rs. 178½; Julgaum, at Rs. 180; and Barsee, at Rs. 197½; and of old stuff, 200 Barsee, at Rs. 184½; 100 each Bhownugger, at Rs. 164; Akola, at Rs. 140; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 170; and 50 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 160 per candy.

The official telegraphic reports received to-day from the districts are of the same tenor as those to hand in the middle of last week; the weather having continued bright and seasonable; and picking general, but Arrivals still small, in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles. Picking had practically begun at Broach and Dhollera, and was general in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, where Cotton was arriving in small quantities.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been done again in this market, the tone of which is quiet but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,109	bales.
Wheat.....	8,942	cwts.
Linseed	5,912	"
Rapeseed	3,027	"
Gingelly.....	8,077	"
Groundnuts	16 419	"
Castorseed.....	1,114	"
Rice	25,418	"

FREIGHTS are steady; and holders of tonnage are firm in consequence of a good demand, at full rates for Kurrachee, for both early and distant loading. Business has been done for Dunkirk, for January shipment, at 18s. per ton for Seeds; for Marseilles and Genoa, February shipment, at 18s. per ton for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton; and for Marseilles, March-April shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 7-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. Demand for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 1-32d. having been done for a moderate amount, for near delivery; but Calcutta rates coming firmer than those current here, our rates for Bank remittance were raised 7-32d. all round, without, however, attracting buyers. A good supply of Merchants' Bills then came out at 1s. 3 1-16d. for ready and forward delivery, and the rate then became 1s. 3 3-32d. in either position, at which again we heard of a little being placed. Calcutta rates also coming stronger, again our quotations for Bank remittance rose to 1s. 2 15-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 2 15-16 to 3 1-32d. for Demand; closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 31-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do .....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do. .....1·58¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 104 9-16 and 104 7-16 for Fours, for Money and Account respectively, and the rates soon declined ¼ per cent., closing at 104 3-8 to 7-16 for cash, and 104 5-16 for the February settlement. For the new 3½ per cent. Loan, 100¾ was the final rate.

SHARES are quiet; but we note the following changes in our list this evening:—Morarji Gokuldas Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15; Swadeshi Rs. 5; and Manockji Petit Rs. 2½; while Oriental have declined Rs. 10; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 2; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 4. Bombay Flour are Rs. 2½ lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	31¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

Mail steamer Ravena from Bombay, arrived.

Mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived last evening.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Jan. 10 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

	Latest Month. In Jan. 1894. Bengal.	In Dec 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	45,52,500	15,00,000	60,52,500
Actual.....	38,86,425	18,75,600	57,62,025
Better than Estimate	..	3,75,600	..
Worse than Estimate	6,66,075	..	2,90,475

Ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Jan. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Dec 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	4,55,25,000	1,30,00,000	5,85,25,000
Actual.....	4,03,40,650	1,23,65,700	5,27,06,350
Better than estimate	..	..	..
Worse than Estimate	51,84,350	6,34,300	58,18,650

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 14th January, 1894.
Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·921
Temperature of the Air.....	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	53·9
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	69·0
General Directions of wind* ....E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	198

*From midnight to midnight.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLISON—January 6, at Fort Saint George, the wife of Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel H. Allison, M.D, of a son.
COLLINS—January 8, at Naduvatam, the wife of Edward Collins, superintendent, Government Cinchona Estates Naduvatam, of a son.
CLIFF—January 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant W. Cliff, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
FERNANDEZ—January 9, at "Bishops Ville, Vepeby, the wife of J. C. Fernandez, District Munsif of Shivali, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COGGAN—VARDON—January 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Hopkins, assisted by the Rev A. Luckman, Henry Denby, eldest son of H. A. Coggan and grandson of H. D. Coggan, of Haxholm, Yorkshire, to Zoe Adeline Beatrice, eldest daughter of A. Vardon and grandaughter of A. M. Vardon, Merchant, of Calcutta.
FEILMANN—YACKJEE—Jan 8, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleston Road, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S. J, C. I. E, Percival Feilmann, to Mary Patricia, eldest daughter of the late M. I. Yackjee, of Calcutta.
THOMAS—EHLIN—Jan 8, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S. J, C. I. E Percy Cayzer Thomas, R. S. V. D, to Mary Salmon Eehlin, of Rush Co, Dublin and Kanchrapara.

DEATHS.

FRYER—January 7, at Chinna Mangalam, Madura District, Louisa, the beloved wife of Supervisor R. Fryer, P. W. D, Allahabad, N-W. P.
RUNCIMAN—January 9, at Jamalpoor, Thomas Runciman, Locomotive Foreman, for 32 years in the employ of E. I. Railway, aged 54.
STEWART—January 5, at Calcutta, of heart disease, Sir William Augustus Annesley Stewart, Bart, Bengal Police, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1894.

INSOLUBLE problems have always had a singular attraction for a certain class of arm-chair philosophers and unappreciated politicians. Many eminent mathematicians besides de Morgan have devoted great research to the squaring of the circle, and many political theorists besides the unfortunate abbé of historic notoriety have laboriously devised ideal paper constitutions. It has, however, seldom happened that three problems of great importance, and yet seemingly insoluble, should engage at the same time a large number of the legislatures of the civilized world. That is now the case. In each instance there is a general consensus of opinion that the problem is serious and demands solution. Some have urged that it demands imperiously immediate solution and legislative solution. In each case the solutions offered are met with conclusive arguments to show that the proposal is no solution at all, or if it does suggest a remedy, it would be far worse than the disease. Fortunately for us in India only one of these problems referred to concerns us at present. We are not here called upon to devise any legislation to control the manufacture and sale of dangerous explosives nor to make legislative provision for great masses of unemployed labourers; but the silver question, or as a London weekly calls it, the "Perverse Rupee" is a problem which is of great and even vital interest in India. The condition of all these questions should suggest caution to those eager reformers who are so often demanding consideration for their arrogant personalities, and denouncing their opponents for criminal indifference to an evil, when it is not the evil that is denied, but only the efficiency of the proposed remedy. The late scene in the French Chamber of Deputies has been the text of innumerable notices, and it may be impossible to find any incident in the whole history of the Chamber more honorable to itself and the general character of its members. The House of Commons in its best days would have been proud to have had such an incident on the Parliamentary Record. It is not on that account that it is here referred to, but because the explosion of the bomb in the French Chamber on the 9th of last month has affected all Europe and has brought into painful prominence the question of exercising some control or supervision in the manufacture and sale of dangerous explosives. It has long been known that explosives far more deadly and powerful than gunpowder can be and are produced, but these were hardly more than laboratory toys, or confined to a few well-known establishments for furnishing ammunition and the practical necessity of regarding the new explosives as any serious danger to the community was not felt.

No doubt we have had some legislation in England, and carrying companies, such as railways, have had special regulations, but all this has been regarded as hardly more of general interest than the special rules which affect particular trades. Not one Englishman in a thousand could say that he knew the provisions of the last Explosives Act. Now, however, it has been brought home to the public in Europe that not only are kings and ministers occasionally liable to be shattered by the bomb of some murderous nihilist or revolutionary monomaniac, but that modern science has placed such deadly weapons in such portable forms at the general disposal of evil-doers that the most innocent citizen and women and children may be and are exposed to what used to be thought the peculiarly unenviable privilege of sovereigns and great personages. Naturally the first outcry is for legislative restrictions, and it is probable that something in this direction will be effected. But this is by no means so simple as may be supposed none of the most deadly of the new explosives are simple substances and the components are used for many other purposes quite legitimate and of the chemicals, if there be any such, which are solely used in the composition of explosives it would be impossible to prevent some falling into the hands of those who would misapply them, and however penal might be the unlicensed possession of dangerous materials, the penalty would be inoperative precisely where it was most essential. Men such as Ravachol or Vaillant, who would not hesitate to risk their lives in the use of an explosive, would not be deterred from its manufacture by any penal consequence. Nevertheless though no complete solution is possible something may be effected, and effected by legislation. The other two problems are less hopeful, and the speech of Mr. Balfour in the debate on the unemployed is rather a brilliant, or as another speaker called it, a fascinating exposition of what cannot be done than any positive assistance in solving the problem. One point, however, is made, and it is a positive and practical guide to all who may seriously undertake this most distressing and difficult question. Mr. Balfour urged with his usual incisive precision that nothing can be more fatal to the interests of the wage-earners than any measure which is injurious to capital. Short-sighted ignorance or interested misrepresentation frequently denies this elementary truth, but it is of the last importance that it should be maintained. Unfortunately here as in many other social questions passion and prejudice are often louder than reason, and the clear outlook on facts is dimmed by the tears of sentiment. One curious instance of this may be referred to. Harrowing tales of unemployed labourers in cold and misery, starving and even dying in the midst of plenty and almost within earshot of the bells of the Parliament House, these appeal forcibly to the philanthropic legislator, and he is easily moved to indignation that such horrors should be possible. When, however, we see in the same paper as that containing the report of Mr. Balfour's speech an account of an interview with one of the unemployed, who avowed that he preferred begging to work, and that though it involved occasional commitment as a rogue and a vagabond, when we see such a report, and learn from trustworthy information that there is a considerable class which is incorrigibly averse to work the problem appears doubly complicated. It would be contrary to all experience to expect that a fair wage for a fair day's work can be invariably secured by every one willing to work, but this is at least an ideal which may be aimed at and hoped for, but even if realized it would still leave unsolved the most difficult and dangerous part of the question of how to deal with the unemployed.

The third of the problems we have referred to has the peculiarity that for some time it was in some quarters denied to be a problem at all, and was said to be only an incident in economic history, neither requiring nor admitting of any legislative action. Moreover there were plenty of infallible remedies propounded with the most wonderful absence of necessary facts to give even colour to the physic. Those who minimize or deny the evil are now probably reduced to a very small number of impracticable theorists who may be dismissed to keep company with the chimera of the scholiasts which when not to be described as *bombitans in vacuo*, whatever that might be, was engaged in eating second intentions, an equally unintelligible occupation. But if the theory that nothing need be done is discredited, what should be done seems as undiscovered as ever, and each suggestion is met with the arguments of experts to prove that it would be either impossible, futile, or mischievous. We have referred to the three problems now engaging attention, not with any ambitious purpose of proclaiming the true solutions, but to call attention to the fact that three questions of such importance should be at the same time so anxiously engaging the civilized communities of the modern world, with so dim a prospect of any satisfactory solution to any one of them.

THE Government of India has just issued another batch of the Imperial Institute Series of hand-books of Indian Products. Government undertook to provide for the Institute to illustrate the economic products of India, specimens of which are displayed there, a descriptive catalogue, an index collection of all products, a commercial collection of special products, and a hand-book description of these special products. The catalogue has been completed, and is a monument of the work of eight years by Dr. Watts, C.I.E., Reporter on the Economic Products to the Government of India. Though it has been confined to the collection of facts and statistics available up to the date of the publication of the work it will be permanently maintained for purposes of reference, to each product being assigned in dictionary a separate number. The index collection, which is not yet complete, will be comprised of small samples of every economic product of India, the commercial collections being on a larger scale, and the number of products of which a collection is provided each year being limited to about twenty. Each collection, we are told, is to comprise as complete a set of specimens of the product in its raw and manufactured state as is necessary for the fulfilment of the object with which the commercial collections and hand-books are provided. The batch of hand-books we have received have for their object "to secure, while each collection is being made for the Institute, a thorough and special investigation in India, through which fresh information regarding the produce concerned, not contained in the dictionary, may be obtained, and to illustrate the dictionary, in a manner more complete than can be effected by the index collection." Further, their object is, in the case of products which are not generally known, to bring them to the notice of those concerned, to indicate the extent to which and conditions under which they are procurable, to ascertain their commercial value and to secure through the governing body of the Institute, and commercial experts whom they may consult, such special trial or analysis of them as can be more effectually made in England than in India. Judging from the hand-books before us, these objects will be fully attained, for each is a well-written and exhaustive treatise, replete with tables, and wherever possible, diagrams and illustrations.

M. WADDINGTON, the late French Ambassador in London, whose death is announced in this morning's telegrams, was an Englishman by descent and education, although born in and a citizen of France. His father was a cotton manufacturer, who established mills in France, of which country he became a nationalised subject. Receiving his elementary education in Paris, M. Waddington was subsequently sent to Rugby, whence he went with a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, and became scholar of his college. He graduated in 1849 as second in the first class of the classical tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's medallist. At the University he distinguished himself in sports as well as in his studies, being well-known as a sculler, and was one of the crew of the Cambridge boat in the Inter-University boat-race. It was not until 1871 that he entered the Corps Legislatif, though he had endeavoured to do so six years earlier. He allied himself with the Republicans, and two years after entering the French Chamber, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, an office to which he was a second time assigned some years later. In 1877, on the formation of the Dufaure Cabinet, M. Waddington became Minister of Foreign Affairs, the discharge of the duties of which office he had to combine with the Presidency of the Council. At the Berlin Congress he was first Plenipotentiary of France. It was to M. Waddington that Lord Salisbury—doubtless at the suggestion of Lord Beaconfield who had secured Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asia Minor for Great Britain—said: "*Prenez Tunis; il ne faut pas laisser Carthagl sans les mains des barbares!*" This disinterested offer was not accepted there and then; if it had been the French Government would not have had the opportunity of proclaiming the disinterestedness of France—a Power which never despoiled an ally to benefit herself. This did not prevent the Protectorate of Tunis being proclaimed in due time; but not it must be admitted until it was found that Prince Bismarck was urging Italy as well as France to annex that tempting Province. A diplomatist, as the Iron Chancellor has remarked, sometimes diplomatises. M. Waddington was never accused of being too diplomatic; his weight and influence were due in no small degree to his well-established reputation for straightforwardness and sincerity. In 1879 he resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs which was conferred on M. de Freycinet. M. Waddington was then offered, but declined, the London Embassy, and after paying a visit to Italy, where he was received by the Pope as well as the King of Italy, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent France at the Coronation of the Czar Alexander III. In July, 1883, he was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in succession to M. Tissot, and for ten years held that position, not only discharging the duties to the satisfaction of his Government, but rendering himself highly popular in England. Besides being an honorary Fellow of Trinity, M. Waddington was a member of several learned societies in France, and following the bent of his studies in history, archæology, and numismatics, visited Asia Minor, Syria, and Cyprus.

BY the mail comes news of the death of a remarkable man, Sir George Elliot, the story of whose life is told in the home papers under the heading "From Pit Boy to Baronet." The son of a coal-miner, Sir George Elliot was carried off to work as a trapper-lad down in the workings at the age of seven or eight years. The incidents of his life are as instructive reading as any of those which Dr. Smiles has embodied in his books for the edification of the young. He was taken from the workings when sufficiently old to be employed in the engine-house, where he soon manifested his aptitude for mechanical and engineering mathematics. While still a young man, he was promoted to the position of manager of Lady Londonderry's collieries at Seaham Harbour. Subsequently becoming engaged in more extensive mining and commercial transactions in Staffordshire and South Wales, he found it necessary to resign his connection with the Londonderry collieries. He afterwards acquired mining properties in Durham county, among them the pit in which he had commenced work as a boy. He sat in Parliament for North Durham, and later for Monmouth, where his chief colliery interests were situated. Besides his connection with collieries, Sir George was interested in cables, and was one of the promoters and proprietors of the first Atlantic cable. He was also interested in the docks at Alexandria, and largely concerned in the fortunes of Egypt. Sir George Elliot was a great favourite of Lord Beaconsfield, and it was he, it was said, who was responsible for the "barometer of chemicals." It was at one time believed that Lord Beaconsfield would recommend her Majesty to confer a Peerage upon him, but this was never done. Sir George though not by any means a vulgar much less an illiterate man, was always said by his political opponents to be the original of Sir Gorgius Midas of Mr. du Maurier's sketches in *Punch*; but that was an error. A few months since Sir George, then in his eightieth year drew up an elaborate scheme to form a great Coal Trust, with a capital of £100,000,000 to acquire all the collieries in Great Britain and work them on the co-operative principle. By this magnificent transaction he believed that the coal owners would receive a minimum of 15 per cent. profit; all over that amount would be divided with the workmen who would thus acquire an interest in the prosperity of the mines which would render strikes things of the past. Sir George is succeeded in the baronetcy by Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P.

A REVIEW of the Sind Salt Report shows that the financial results upwards of thirty thousand rupees in advance of those of a year ago, though the quantity of salt produced was much less than in the preceding year. The season was then exceptionally favourable, and it was necessary to replenish stocks which were low. Sales

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD KIMBERLEY'S CONDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Lord Kimberley continues to improve.

SIR GERALD PORTAL.

Sir Gerald Portal still has high fever.

FIGHTING NEAR SIERRA LEONE.

Reuter's correspondent at Sierra Leone states that a party of the Frontier Police with some native allies defeated a force of four thousand Sofas at Gaid on the 29th December, and that the enemy lost four hundred in killed and prisoners.

RADICAL DEMAND FOR A DEMOCRATIC BUDGET.

A memorial has been issued by the Radical Party in which they urge Sir W. V. Harcourt to introduce a Democratic Budget, raising the Income-tax and Death Duties on a graduated scale and freeing the breakfast table.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BIARRITZ.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Mr. Gladstone and his family have arrived at Biarritz.

THE QUESTION OF INCREASING THE NAVY.

LATER.

The *Times* publishes a report that the Government have accepted Earl Spencer's proposals respecting an increase in the Navy, but that the question of the financial provision for the same is the cause of an acute conflict in the Cabinet.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT CARRARA.

ROME, JAN. 14.

Five thousand men have been despatched to Palermo to reinforce the garrison in Sicily.

The calling out of the Reservists was the occasion of serious rioting at Massa near Carrara. The Anarchists paraded the town and attacked the barracks.

The troops were then called out and dispersed the rioters, killing and injuring several.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The death is announced of M. Waddington, the late French Ambassador in London.

JAN. 15.

The death is announced of General Charles Ingilby.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, has returned from his short leave to England, which he was compelled to take a couple of months ago. He is now paying a visit to Jeypore, after which he goes on to Bhurtpore.

Messrs. K. B. D. Frost and G. E. Wood have been appointed Assistant Engineers in the Royal Indian Marine.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the exchange of presidencies between Captains H. G. Burton, Bengal, and H. D. Daily, Madras.

DISTURBANCE AMONG THAKUR CLAIMANTS.

On the 26th July last a riot occurred at the village of Bamoti, in the Aligarh district. The disturbance was connected with a difference about a landed inheritance between the Thakur claimants. Three men were killed and several wounded. As a result of the encounter the inevitable sequel is a criminal trial, which commenced in the Aligarh Sessions Court to-day. The principal accused is a lady Rani Ratan Kunwar who is charged with abetment of the offences covering a long string of Sections in the Penal Code, and there are seventeen others included with her in the indictment framed by the prosecution.

A BOOKMAKER ROBBED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

On Saturday night Mr. Charles Harding, the bookmaker, was robbed of notes, aggregating to ten thousand rupees. He left the money in the trunk and returned late in the night and found it gone. The trunk was broken open. The police so far have been unable to trace the thief.

THE A.-D.-C. TO THE VICEROY.

Captain S. H. Pollen, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, goes to Bombay, this evening, to meet Lord Elgin.

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR CASE.

To-day the magistrial enquiry into the case, in which Dr. Pearse was accused of shooting a native at Fulta was concluded. Dr. Pearse has been committed to the next Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing the death by doing a rash and negligent act on the application of Mr. Justice Norris. This evening Dr. Pearse was released on bail.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 15.

It has transpired that the forty locomotives, recently imported by the South Indian Railway, are too heavy by ten tons for bridges on line. Orders have been given to these engines to go walking pace over the bridges which has thrown the time table into hopeless confusion.

"LODGE BARTON" AT LANOULI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

A Grand Lodge Deputation, consisting of the Depute Grand Master, Past Depute Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Worshipful Messrs. Reid, K. R. Cama, Captain Wise, and other officers paid an official visit to Lodge Barton at Lanouli on Saturday last, and congratulated the Right Worshipful C. N. Bhat on the successful working of the Lodge, consisting of European, Parsee, and Hindu members. The Right Worshipful Mr. Saxton was then installed Master for the ensuing year. Many gentlemen from Bombay and Poona graced the occasion by their presence.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14.1

10 p.m.	82·6

MONDAY, JANUARY 15.

8 a.m.	69·7
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	79·2
4 p.m.	79·3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

THE political situation remains pretty much as it was before the House gave itself, or rather was given, by her Majesty's Government the same modest allowance of holidays as were enjoyed by Marshall and Snelgrove's assistants. The grand humanitarian sentiments of which we are reminded so forcibly at this season of the year are not, it is painful to have to observe, conspicuous in the conduct of our overworked and harassed legislators at the present moment. There is not peace in the House of Commons, and as to goodwill among men or parties, the least said about that the better. The existing state of things is precisely identical with that before the Cabinet decided to accelerate the pace of the Home Rule Bill by employing the guillotine to cut short interminable discussions on overwhelming amendments. If, as we are daily informed, the Ministry is controlled by its Radical tail, Mr. Gladstone, who is to-day celebrating his 84th birthday, cannot long delay appeasing his angry supporters; but there is a talk of a compromise, and in the interests of all concerned it is to be hoped that some *modus vivendi* may be found. The temper of the more advanced section of the Liberal hosts was amusingly shown on the eve of the adjournment. Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., a robust politician—that is robust for a gentleman of the long robe—fired off a philippic against his leaders for not taking "summary steps" to "abridge the abnormal length of the Parish Councils Bill." Not that Mr. Reid cared very much about that particular measure. As a Scotch member he was thinking more about his own constituents than the coming apotheosis of Hodge. "We have been here for a year," he murmured in piteous accents, "and with the exception of one small uncontested Bill not a single thing has been done for Scotland. You might," he added in acid tones, "as well have forgotten that the country existed." There was something comical in the idea that a Government which, as it is never permitted to forget, owes so much to its friends north of the Tweed, should for an instant be in danger of overlooking the existence of "dear old Scotland." The Tories laughed immoderately, and, later, one of the most irreverent of their number, Mr. Darling, had the daring to accuse Mr. Reid of attempting a "Scotch joke." Sir William Harcourt was not more serious, indeed, he gave Mr. Reid an answer that the latter could only describe as "flippant." "Let us," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his most paternal manner, "forget for this afternoon our differences and wish one another a Merry Christmas." Whether the remark was flippant or not, it was certainly irrelevant, and Sir W. Harcourt, now that the so-called festive season is over, would do well to cultivate a more sedate demeanour, or the consequences may be very serious. Since the House re-assembled it has been fighting over the Poor Law clauses of this wonderful Bill, which excite as much interest as the administration of parish doles. The abolition of *ex-officio* guardians of the poor, county justices of the peace, is resisted with as much determination by the Conservatives as if the safety of the Empire were involved. There is much to be said from their standpoint. A board of guardians consisting entirely of persons who pay no direct taxes is certainly not a pleasing prospect for those out of whose pockets comes the money to be distributed by such a body. The Government have so far admitted this defect of the Bill by consenting to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman being chosen from outside. To deprive the Lords of a plausible excuse for rejecting, or at any rate for remodelling the measure, they may yet make further concessions if they can summon up courage to face the wrath that they would thereby provoke among the stalwarts of their party. If we are to believe the critics of the Opposition, the desire of the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives is to wreck the Bill by making it impossible for the Government to send it up to the Lords this Session. Whether that is their real object or not, one can understand that they should wish to minimise the friction between the two branches of the Legislature. The two Houses are already in conflict over Home Rule, Betterment and Employers' Liability. For electioneering purposes it would be an advantage to the Unionist party if a collision respecting Local Government could be avoided.

It is becoming increasingly evident that a political bomb is being prepared in Mr. Schnadhorst's, or rather Mr. Hudson's, laboratory for the gilded chamber. From what he said to an interviewer in Paris, the other day, Sir Charles Dilke, who is rapidly rehabilitating himself, would seem to be of opinion that an attack upon the House of Lords will be the principal cry at the General Election; but he thinks it an embarrassment that the Gladstonian Government does not go the length of its Radical supporters in wishing for the total abolition of the second chamber. I did not know that the Government, as a Government, had laid down any policy on the subject. I should have thought that as between ending and mending they were still engaged in that occupation so agreeable to leading politicians, —sitting on the fence. As I pointed out last week, there is at least one member of the Administration, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who concurs with Sir Charles Dilke in thinking that one House of Parliament is quite enough for us; and Mr Herbert Gladstone's words in the Accrington contest are capable, like the utterances of his illustrious father, of a wide construction. Mr. Bryce's remarks at Manchester, a week ago, should be read in connection with those of Mr. H. Gladstone and Mr. E. Robertson. Mr. Bryce is a Cabinet Minister, and he has necessarily to be more guarded than an Under-Secretary; but reading between the lines we see how the minds of the Cabinet are directed to the coming struggle between the hereditary and representative chambers. With a perfectly loyal and united party it is not likely, Mr. Bryce declares, that the Government will dissolve Parliament. "We do not," he went on to say, "intend to dissolve in order to please the Upper House, and the people of the United Kingdom will not allow a measure, which they desire, to be defeated by 650 gentlemen, who have no claims beyond the fact that they were the sons of their fathers." Some zealous Radicals are going about saying that the Government will not appeal to the country until after they have passed their one man one vote. The people who say this are very foolish. If they said that Mr. Gladstone would not advise a dissolution until one man one vote, together with a few more items of the Newcastle programme have been rejected by the peers, it would be nearer the mark. Sir Charles Dilke, in his conversation with the Parisian journalist, wisely abstained from attempting to foretell the result of the General Election when it comes.

It is not without significance that Mr. Labouchere has joined the ranks of those who urge Mr. Gladstone to relieve himself of the burden of politics at his great age. When the Duke of Argyll made a similar suggestion a few weeks ago he incurred the displeasure of Mr. Gladstone's most devoted adherent. It remains to be seen whether when Mr. John Morley, now back from his trip to the Riviera, makes his next platform speech, he will rebuke the senior member for Northampton in a similar strain. Mr. Labouchere has been led into this display of candour by the rumour that the Prime Minister has been recommended to spend two months in the south. "It is all nonsense," says the hon. member, "to suppose that a man of 85"—Mr. Gladstone will not be that for another twelve month, but that is a detail—"can incur the responsibilities and worries involved in the rule of an Empire and the work of defending his policy in an assembly, where his opponents are nearly as numerous as his supporters, without serious risk." He ought, in Mr. Labouchere's opinion, "to follow the example of other veterans who, when younger than he is, withdrew from the strife and turmoil of party to a well-earned policy." Mr. Gladstone used to hold years ago that no man over sixty ought to hold the Premiership. Perhaps, he thinks that he is as good as many men of three score years. Certainly his physical and his mental powers are the envy of many men twenty years his juniors.

A propos of the influenza epidemic, from which so many of us have suffered, and are suffering, a scientific friend of mine puts forward an ingenious theory. "I am satisfied," he writes to me, "that it is the immense surfaces of slowly rotting wooden platforms at railway stations, of wooden street pavements and street hoardings, aggravated by the tons of decaying paper advertisements on the latter that have had more to do with these outbreaks than any other predisposing cause." That is all very well, but what about the rural districts, where there are no wood pavements, no hoardings, and very few railway stations. Influenza makes no distinction between town and country; indeed, as I have previously remarked, the recent minute examination into the nature and extent of previous visitations of this mysterious disease establishes the fact that in former epidemics at all events the mortality has been greater in the more sparsely-populated parts of the Kingdom than in crowded communities. A West End doctor of my acquaintance, who has had a good deal of experience of influenza, both as practitioner and patient, tells me that he has met with two kinds of the disease, one with fever and one without. He is inclined to think the latter the most dangerous, at any rate its effects last the longest. It is a common-place now that *la grippe* finds out the weak spot in the organization of its victims. I heard the other day of a popular member of the India Office, who a short time ago was in good health. He was attacked with influenza, and is now in a galloping consumption. The speaker of the House of Commons has had a very bad attack: he hoped to have got away to Brighton before Christmas, but he was not well enough to be removed. He is now, however, recovering. One would have expected our legislators to take warning by the fate of their President and of so many of their colleagues and hastened to bring this "dreary, weary session" to a speedy end. But disease and death have no terrors when party spirit is aroused.

Lord Roberts will soon be able to start a museum of gold and silver caskets. He returned from Scotland the other day with two or three valuable additions to his collection, and now he is to pay a visit to Wales early in the new year to receive a similar token of admiration from the Corporation of Cardiff. I forget whether our sister isle has honoured in this way our only other General; but she ought not to be behindhand, for is not every Irishman, however, he may disguise his feelings, sometimes to suit political exigencies, proud of the fact that the late like the present head of the Indian army is a son of Ireland?

The Parliamentary guinea-pig never was a very popular animal, and some recent notorious events have not removed the ill odour attaching to that class of M.Ps. But there are directorships and directorships. For instance no one think any the worse of a member of Parliament if he were a member of a railway board, or of one of our great shipping companies. The evil is that the impecunious legislator may become like some hon. gentlemen who shall be nameless pluralists, and thereby be unable to pay a sufficient amount of time to their legislative duties. Worse still, they may "lend their names" to some doubtful enterprise that on the strength of their position obtains the confidence of investors who are often times ruined when the inevitable crash arrives. Mr. John Burns, M.P., whose belief in the efficacy of Parliament to do everything, is quite refreshing, wants a law passed to prevent any of his colleagues from serving as a director of any company under the sun. A good many people who do not go so far as that wish to see a beginning made with Ministers of the Crown. In this country Ministers are paid good salaries, and as they are always complaining of being overworked in their Departments, they ought not to have any time to devote to private companies. A sensible suggestion of the leading journal—to use an expression which, though perfectly true in one sense is nevertheless less common than it used to be—that Premiers and Cabinets should insist upon the resignation of directorships upon the acceptance of Ministerial office has led to an interesting, and we may hope not altogether profitless correspondence. It was begun by Lord Farrer, a good party man, who was anxious to show that the advice of the *Times* had been anticipated by the Liberals who are not as those Conservatives. "It is within my knowledge," he writes, "that Mr. Fowler, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Mundella resigned their directorships on acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's Government, and I believe that Lord Rosebery did the same." And then this distinguished newly-made peer credits this to these worthy Ministers and their revered leader, as Mr. Labouchere would say. The next day some one wrote to point out that a not altogether unimportant member of the Government, Sir Walter Foster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has just been appointed director of the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society, as if his hands were not already sufficiently full in helping his distracted chief, Mr. Fowler, to pilot the Parish Councils Bill through the stormy waters of the House of Commons. More than that, another inconvenient person calls attention to the fact that in the latest edition of the well-known "Directory of Directories"—the editor of which has never before had such a good advertisement—the names of two of the Ministers mentioned by Lord Farrer—Mr. Fowler and Mr. Mundella—are to be found. Further "in the same generally accurate work of reference may be discovered the names of no fewer than ten members of Mr. Gladstone's administration:—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the aforesaid Sir W. Foster, Mr. Marjoribanks (the chief Whip of the party), Lord Playfair, Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Woodall, Lord Monkswell, Mr. M'Arthur, and Sir J. Hibbert. As if this enumeration of names (assuming, of course, the veracity of the respectable "Directory of Directories") another correspondent shows that the virtuous trio, Messrs. Fowler, Lefevre and Mundella, have only followed not created a precedent, as the late Lord Iddesleigh, then Sir Stafford Northcote, resigned the chairmanship of the Hudson's Bay Company when he became a Minister. This correspondent believes that other Ministers have done the same. One result of the correspondence will probably be to make what has hitherto been left to the good taste of the Ministers concerned a general rule; but we shall probably not see Mr. Burns's sweeping proposition carried until we have payment of members. Then, perhaps, there will be better reason for such a prohibition than there is now.

It is evident that the vote of the House of Commons on Lord George Hamilton's resolution is not going to stop the agitation for an increased Navy. The feeling of uneasiness that for some time past has existed upon the subject has been, if anything, intensified particularly since Sir William Harcourt has confessed, whether voluntarily or under compulsion, does not much matter, that the opinions of the responsible advisers of Earl Spencer, the Naval Lords are not at all what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had represented them to be. Our friends across the Channel are still busy showing up the defects of the French Navy and coast defences which is quite a novelty in France, where hitherto it has not been the invariable custom when anything goes wrong with one of their ships to proclaim it to all the world, as is our time-honoured English practice. Some years ago a French writer made an ingenious comparison between Paris and London. A soldier's coat in London is red; in Paris his continuations are of that colour. The rule of the road is different in the two cities. In fact he tried to prove that almost everything was the reverse in the two cities; and there is a good deal of truth in the contention. The dissimilarity between two peoples, only separated by a narrow piece of water, extends also to political questions. Who are the people in England who are most earnest in urging the Government to bring our Navy up to its proper requirement? Not the Labouchères and the Conybeares, Who are engaged in a similar work in France? The Clemenceaus and the Lockroys. Of course Sir Charles Dilke is the hottest of all those who are crying out for more ships, but he is almost alone on his side of the House. A Northumbrian and a Scotchman have identified themselves with the movement; but as one swallow does not make a summer so three irreproachable Radicals do not make a Liberal party. Perhaps, however, the Radicals will overcome their present indifference when their minds are disabused of the notion that the Naval scare, as it is contemptuously called, has not been raised solely to damage the Government in the eyes of the Electorate. We shall soon have to get up a cry not only for more ships but more stable ships. The fact that H. M. S. Resolution was scarcely able to weather in a severe though perhaps not a phenomenal gale in the Bay of Biscay, and that she is according to one of her officers, a man whose reliability is vouched for by high authority, as "a thoroughly unsafe ship" have made a most unpleasant impression, and it is not surprising to see that the Front Ministerial Bench is being bombarded with questions on the subject. Something more definite than Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth's statements last night will have to be forthcoming before the anxiety of the public is removed; and a strict inquiry into all the circumstances of this disquieting misadventure are urgently demanded.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, bringing the overland mails of Dec. 29, was timed to arrive in Bombay at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but did not reach the port until three o'clock yesterday morning, fourteen hours behind time. The non-arrival of the vessel caused some uneasiness in the city on Sunday evening, but the public were pleased to learn yesterday morning that the delay was due to no more serious cause than the encountering, when within 300 miles of Bombay, of fresh to strong N. E. monsoon, with moderate head sea and strong adverse currents. The weather was unusually cool, and on nearing Bombay the wind fell light. The Sutlej passed the Company's steamers Clyde and Ballaarat homeward bound. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt G T Willis	Mr W A Main
Mr F J Nathan	Mr G F Hand
Mr Allan Brown	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt-Col G Martin	Mr and Mrs Taville
Mr A P Russell	Mr M Ratenberg
Mr and Mrs A Stanley Clarke	Mr C E Breton Simmons
Mr Fenton	Mr and Mrs Heatley
Capt E C Bethune	Mr Gresham
Capt C Pritchard	Rev H T Puri
Mr Laski	

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Mangos	Mr J Caldecott

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr E W Roper	Dr and Mrs Wesselhoefr

FROM ADEN.

Mr Lloyd	Gunner Geering, R A
Mr Gardner	Mr H B Molesworth
Mr Carey	Mr W C Martin
Gunner Peerless, R A	Surg-Col D E Hughes

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the consideration of Clause 19 of the Parish Councils Bill, which deals with the election and qualification of Poor Law guardians, was resumed at a morning sitting, and several amendments proposed by members of the Opposition were resisted by the Government and rejected on a division. The clause was still undisposed of when the House adjourned. On the resumption of business on Wednesday, in reply to questions, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no expectation of being able this Session to introduce a Bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments, and that the report of Sir C. Portal, in respect of Uganda, was under the consideration of the Government, and would be laid before Parliament as speedily as possible. The discussion in Committee of the 19th Clause of the Parish Councils Bill was then resumed, and several amendments were proposed with a view to qualify the complete removal of *ex-officio* guardians from Poor Law Boards, but all were opposed by the Government, and all were defeated.

POLITICAL.

Lord Salisbury, on Friday, received two deputations on the contracting-out clause of the Employers' Liability Bill. The first represented the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, which was strongly opposed to contracting-out. Lord Salisbury promised careful consideration of the views put before him, but pointed out that in view of the great difference between the Act of 1880 and the present Bill there was very great reason to doubt whether, if contracting-out were prohibited, employers would continue to subscribe to relief and accident funds. The second deputation represented trade unions and friendly societies.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., brother of Earl Stanhope, Secretary for War in the late Ministry, and a member of each Conservative Government since 1875, died suddenly on Thursday evening at Chevening, Sevenoaks. Mr. Stanhope was in his 54th year. A memorial service in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, and by many members of either House of Parliament.

Sir George Elliot died on Saturday at the age of 78.

GENERAL.

The freedom of the City of Edingburgh was on Friday conferred upon Lord Elgin on his appointment as Viceroy of India.

Sir T. Sanderson has been appointed by Lord Rosebery to succeed Sir P. Currie as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Very Rev. Charles Merivale, Dean of Ely, and a distinguished historian, died on Wednesday afternoon. He was in his 86th year.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William Watkiss Lloyd, at the age of 80, and of Mr. W. F. Woodington, a retired Associate of the Royal Academy, aged 88.

The usual services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the other churches in the metropolis on Christmas Day, and were well attended. In the various London hospitals efforts were made to enable the patients to participate, as far as possible, in the festivities of the season; and the inmates of the workhouses were also specially regaled.

The Poor Law statistics show an increase of 10,000 in the number of in-door and out-door paupers in London this month as compared with December of last year.

The weather in London on Tuesday, a Bank holiday, was favourable for holiday-makers, and a very large number of persons left London by excursion trains on the various lines of railway. All the holiday entertainments were nevertheless thoroughly well patronized.

Her Majesty's ship Resolution, which left Plymouth for Gibraltar last Monday, was caught in a terrible gale in the Bay of Biscay, and had to put back to Queenstown, where she arrived on Saturday. One seaman was lost. The vessel is believed to be injured. The torpedo-catcher Gleaner, which was with the Resolution, arrived on the coast of Spain on Friday. The Resolution has since left Queenstown for Plymouth.

On Tuesday a large number of sergeants belonging to the various London Corps of Volunteers went to Caterham, and were set to consider how they could best make use of imaginary forces for purposes of attack and defence, their plans being afterwards submitted to the criticism of Lord Methuen and Colonel Sterling of the Coldstream Guards.

The 36th annual report of the Delegacy on the Oxford Local Examinations, which has just been published, gives the results of the examinations held in July last, and shows that the number of candidates and the percentage of passes are steadily increasing each year.

An inquest was opened on Tuesday on the body of one of the men killed by the explosion which took place at Joyce's ammunition factory last Friday. It was adjourned for the attendance of Colonel Majendie.

An inquest was held at Marylebone on Wednesday on the body of a Mrs. Buckman, of Henry-street, St. John's-wood, who died on Monday from hydrophobia, caused by a bite inflicted on her by a cat.

A labourer named Doggrill and his wife, living at Willesden, were found on Wednesday morning in their bedroom with their throats cut. The woman was dead and the man very much exhausted. It is expected that he will recover.

A great City fire raged early on Saturday morning in a block of buildings in the neighbourhood of Bevis Marks, close to the spot on which a number of warehouses, destroyed in the great fire of last July, are at present being rebuilt.

Two men who embarked at Lakeside, on Lake Windermere, on Sunday, to row to Bowness, are believed to have been drowned, the boat having been since found bottom upwards.

The case against Mr. Harness and two other defendants in connection with the Medical Battery Company was resumed at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, when further evidence was taken, but the hearing was again adjourned.

The trial of the prisoner Monson for the murder and attempted murder of Lieutenant Hambrough, at Ardiamont, Argyllshire, which has occupied the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh for the last ten days, was brought to a close on Friday. Mr. Comrie Thomson having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, the Lord Justice Clerk summed up, pointing out that the case was one of purely circumstantial evidence, and reviewing all the details. The jury returned a verdict on both the charges of "Not Proven."

In a case heard at Lambeth, a man who had been found early on Tuesday morning in a house, which he had burglariously entered at Brixton, was also committed to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

At Greenwich, a police-constable was sent for trial on a charge of steeling a cashbox from a public house. On Sunday morning he reported that the house had been broken into. The landlord, however, suspected that he was the thief, and he was afterwards forced to produce the cashbox and to admit his guilt.

At Westminster Police-court, on Friday, Walter Richard Perrin and Ruth Keates, of the Eagle public-house, Hastings, were fined, respectively, £40 and £10 for receiving the life and annual certificates of Army pensioners and Reserve men, with a view to enforcing repayment of loans and interest thereon.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. A. H. Ternan, Ben. S.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. Miller, General List, Mad. Inf.; Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P. Sir G. Elliot, Bart.; Mr. W. W. Lloyd; Dean Merivale; Dr. W. Chambers; Sir R. P. Harding; Col. W. Stuart; Mr. Henry Pottit; Lady Kaye.

MHOW CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 13.

THURSDAY was kept as a holiday and in the evening H. E. General Nairne and his staff walked through the various camps and expressed his approbation of what he saw. I forgot to mention that at the first day's battle at Ghati Billad there was quite a chapter of accidents, as Captain Grant, of the Central India Horse, acting as Cavalry Umpire, had his shoulder put out, as was that of a trooper in the 7th Hussars, through their horses coming down, and another trooper had several ribs broken. All concerned are, however, doing well. On Wednesday, at the battle of Rangwasa, another troop horse came down, and broke its neck, its rider fortunately getting off scot-free.

On Friday, operations were again resumed, the Neemuch Force, which had encamped at Khera, about ten miles on the Neemuch Road, attempting to turn the left flank of the Mhow Force, and to seize the railway station at Paralpani and the Bercha Tank, which is the water-supply of Mhow. To do this Colonel Sartorious, commanding the Neemuch Force, directed that his Cavalry Brigade and the Artillery should make a detour by Khundwa, Tamlia, and Kulamra, well to the south, and out of sight of the enemy's position, and try and seize a position on the rear of the Mhow Force. In doing this the Cavalry Brigade of the Neemuch Force outmarched the Artillery and Infantry by one and a-half hour, and seized the position indicated and attempted to hold it with dismounted men, being charged whilst doing this by the Mhow Cavalry (Hussars) and pounded by their Horse Artillery, which had retired before the enemy's Cavalry in attempting to keep the left flank of the Mhow Force clear. Colonel Westmacott, Commanding the Mhow Force, had taken up a strong position on the Neemuch Road, five mile-stone, extending from Bangana to Bardali, placing the 44th Field Battery and 3rd Bo. L. I. on the crest of the small range and the 1st Durham Light Infantry in reserve. Whilst waiting in this position for the arrival of the enemy's infantry, the Mhow Force discovered that the enemy's Cavalry had seized what was intended to be the second position of the Mhow Force, and consequently Colonel Westmacott determined to at once fall back on that place and to drive out the presumptuous enemy's Cavalry, who, however, held on to the hill against the whole Mhow Infantry Brigade for some time, when it was decided that they must retire against such odds losing more than half their number, as they were fired on when mounting and retiring at close ranges by the victorious Mhow Force.

Up to this time no sign of the enemy's Artillery or Infantry could be seen, and the Mhow Force were in an impregnable position, extending from Richa Barli to the Neemuch Road, and being only confronted by the enemy's Cavalry, most of which were out of action on the left. At 1-30 p.m. the enemy's Artillery came into action against the Mhow Artillery at a distance of over 3,000 yards, they apparently having been all the morning wandering about amongst the hills, near Kesriabarli. Shortly afterwards the Neemuch Infantry appeared advancing from Kulcomba against the steepest and most unimpregnable piers of the Mhow position, two battalions in main attack and one on the flank. The Neemuch Brigade Commander, finding that he had attacked too strong a part of the hill, began a flank movement under the fire of the whole of the Mhow Force with its Maxim gun thrown in, and they, consequently, suffered very heavily. The Neemuch flank attack was pushed forward, but was not successful. This ended the day's engagement, it being adjudged by the chief umpire that on account of the Neemuch Force being handled without any arrangement between the three arms, they were beaten in detail, and thus the Mhow Force had accomplished its object in stopping their opponents from turning their left flank and seizing the railway station and tank at Bercha. The chief umpire was also of opinion that had the Neemuch Force kept together and made a wider detour, the Mhow Force must have left its position to follow them, or else have been cut off entirely. The Mhow Force now retired on Pabalpani station, and occupied a strong position, covering Bercha tank, where the field firing will be carried out to-morrow, the 13th instant.

The above were the final operations in connection with the Camp-of-Instruction, and the troops have returned to quarters at Mhow, the various staff officers and umpires rejoining their regiments at different stations. The health of the troops was excellent whilst in camp, and the arrangements carried out by the various staff officers and departments gave general satisfaction, everyone in fact having had a pleasant and instructive time, and very sorry that the camp should have only lasted such a short time.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers:—

For Bombay.—From London: Rev Kitchen, Mr and Mrs Lupton Booth, Mr R B Nixon, Capt Schneider, Mr Cheetham, Miss E Combe, Miss Angus, Mr A E Kight, Miss Forbes, Mr L G Dunbar, Mr H A McCausland, Sub-Lieut C. E Edmonds, Mr T Stevens, Mr F Linton, Mr F D'Souza, Mr W Jones, Mr H L Dover, Mr and Miss Ward and infant Miss Laughlin, Miss Apling, Mr W Huber, Lord Tenterden, Mr Musgrave Hall, Rev and Mrs W A C Fremantle, infant and nurse, Sub-Lieut J H S La Touche, Mr Nissen, Miss L Madden, Mrs Scott and infant, Miss Searle, Mr Scott, Mr Moozoomdar, Mr Rahman, Mr E W Campbell, Mrs J Rottonberry.

From Brindisi: H E the Right Hon the Earl of Elgin, the Countess of Elgin, Lady Christian Bruce, Lady Constance Bruce, Lady Marjorie Brue and governess, the Hon Miss Bruce, Mr H A Stein, Mr F Mangles, Rev and Mrs C H Barlow, Mr Ram Singh, Mr and Mrs W B Preston, Mr H Greaves, Mrs Greaves, Mr George Duncan, Mr McKewan, Surg.-Capt Green, Col L H E Tucker, Mrs Tucker, Lieut A S Crum, Rev A H Hildesley, Surg-Lieut-Col B Franklin, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lady Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Miller, Capt and Mrs Norman and two children, Mr E Tennant, Mrs Graham Smith, Capt W Kirk, Mr. J Ardeshir, Mr Kumar Shri Horbhanji, Mr Oghad Kanji, Mr Arathoon, Mr F Fraser, Mr and Mrs Dunnett, Mr and Mrs G O Ranger, Mrs W G Jameson and two servants, Mr M M Bhownaggree, Col A G A Durand, Lieut A Forbes, Mr D McCracken, Lieut T J Walker, Sir R Lethbridge, Lieut F Adani, Lieut F Ponsonby, Dr Tillman.

From Ismailia: Mr A Grosvenor Linsee, Capt Caldbeck.

For Kurrachee.—From London: Miss Jones. From Brindisi: Capt and Miss D G Shaw.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr T Holmes, Miss Holmes.

H. M. S. PLASSEY.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER PLASSEY, under the command of Lieutenant W. Gunn, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 11th instant. The Plassey sailed from Bombay on the 11th December last, for Karachi, where she has since been stationed. Fine weather was experienced during the vogage.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE officers who will become liable to retirement from the Army during January are;—Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, and Major-Gen. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C. S.I., C.I.E., on the 1st; Surg.-Major-Gen. T. N. Hoystead, A.M.S., on the 11th; and Col. C. A. Gorham (Colonel on the Staff commanding Royal Artillery, Cork) and Col. G. Bayley (half-pay, late 31st Regimental District), on the 26th and 27th respectively.

THE Lieut. Colonels who will complete their period of regimental service this month are:—Lt.-Col. J. G. Sparkes (commanding 1st Bn. Derbyshire Regt.), Col. V. C. Fisher. Lieut.-Cols. A. Swinton and R. G. S. Marshall, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Cols. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., R.H.A., and H. W. Booke, R.A., on the 1st; Lieut.-Col. G. L. M'L. Farmer (commanding 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifles), and Lt.-Col. C. H. S. Kennedy (Commanding 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt) on the 7th; and Lt.-Col. R. A. Livesay, R.E., on the 19th.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMMNT.

AT Tejpal House, Malabar Hill, yesterday, in a room overlooking the blue waters of the Arabian Sea, the first Indian Member of Parliament gave a representative of this paper his opinions on Indian affairs in general, and the Congress movement in particular. Mr. Dadabhai seemed none the worse for the strain of speech-making and public demonstrations he has undergone since he returned to his native land for a brief visit on December 3rd. He leaves Bombay for London on Saturday next, and to judge from his buoyant tone yesterday, will return to his Parliamentary duties in a cheerful spirit.

"I do not know," he said in reply to the first question addressed to him, "that I have anything to add to what I have already said in public concerning the demonstrations of welcome with which I have been greeted. These demonstrations began at Aden, and, as you know, have been continued wherever I have been in India. The people seem to have been thoroughly unanimous in their kindly feelings towards me, and the genuineness of their welcome has been everywhere apparent. The subject being a personal one I cannot speak so freely on it as I otherwise could, but my friends tell me that in heartiness and unanimity the demonstrations in my honour have never been surpassed. The addresses of welcome I have received—over a hundred in number—almost all strike the right key-note as to the reasons why I have been so greatly honoured. They are, first and foremost, the victory achieved in the House of Commons under my leadership on the question of Simultaneous Examinations, and, secondly, my election to Parliament."

"Yes, it is true," said Mr. Dadabhai, in reply to a reminder that the motion passed on the Examinations question was moved by Mr. Paul. "Yes, it is true, I did not propose the resolution, but that does not alter the fact that I was the leader of the movement. The circumstance that it was Mr. Paul's motion and not mine was entirely due to the chances of the ballot. You know that in recent years the time of private members has been so narrowed by Government that individual members find it very difficult to succeed in balloting for a place. Consequently syndicates have been formed, and as many as twenty or thirty members will sometimes give notice of motion on one subject, thereby increasing the chances of getting a night. Very often a member who has obtained the first place in the ballot will introduce the subject with a brief speech, leaving it for the leader of the particular movement to which the motion refers to explain it in detail. Mr. Paul was thoroughly conversant with the examinations question, and his legal training enabled him to present it to the House in a very able manner. But he has more than once publicly acknowledged that the credit of getting the resolution passed in spite of Government opposition belongs to me."

Reminded that only 160 members went into the division lobby, Mr. Dadabhai refused to admit that with a larger House the result of the division would have been different. "As usual on a Friday evening a great many members had paired for or against the motion. When you compare the members present with the almost empty House when Indian affairs have previously been under discussion, and when you remember that on Friday evenings the House is often counted out while discussing English subjects, I think you will agree with me that the

the Irish Home Rule controversy on the Congress movement. "The Irish movement," said the member for Central Finsbury, "is having a valuable educative effect in calling attention to the principles we advocate. Of course, our demand does not approach that of the Irish in the completeness of the representative principles asked for, but the principle involved is the same. Some of Mr. Gladstone's speeches on the Home Rule Bill are very applicable to India, particularly that on the third reading in which he dealt with the broad principles of representative institutions. Yes, the Irish movement is sure to do us good."

"But supposing for the sake of argument that a Parliament is eventually established on College Green, Dublin, and supposing that the experiment does not succeed, will it not have a prejudicial effect upon your agitation?"

Mr. Dadabhai was quite ready to admit the likelihood of the first part of this proposition, but the latter clause is unhesitatingly repudiated. "I see," said he, "no ground for fear that Home Rule for Ireland will be a failure. Representative institutions have always succeeded in the past, because they are grounded on truth and justice, and for the same reason they always will succeed. It is," he enthusiastically added, "by moral force alone that a nation can be well and truly governed. In our demand we have this advantage over the Irish—they started with bitter hatred to the English, born of centuries of wrong; we, on the other hand, have loyalty deep and strong, as a starting point."

The member for Central Finsbury is quite as optimistic with regard to his chances of re-election, as he is concerning the wisdom of granting the demand for an Irish legislature. He assigned as the grounds for this confidence that the Liberal Party in the constituency were now thoroughly united in his support; that satisfaction with his representation had been expressed in many quarters; that Captain Penton, a large landowner in the constituency, is no longer his opponent; that at present the Conservatives have no candidate in the field, and that the opposition he met with last time in certain influential quarters of the Liberal Party would not have to be again faced. "I see no reason," said Mr. Dadabhai, "why I should not get back at the next election the 500 majority, by which my predecessor gained the seat. There is no personal bitterness between myself and the Conservatives in the constituency; all feel we are on the best of terms. Throughout my whole public career I have always adopted the policy of never inflicting an unnecessary offence upon any opponent. There is no necessity for personal rancour, if one is fighting in a righteous cause."

"You say the movement is gaining ground in England. How is it that non-official Englishmen who have experience of Indian life are, both here and at home, almost unanimous in their opposition to any change such as you propose in Indian administration?"

"Well, you see that everywhere in India the English are a comparatively small community. They do not mix with the Natives and the result of the isolation is that they are thrown very much together—the non-official element meet with the official element day by day, and become to support their views. Blood is thicker than water, you know. But the more the English people mix with the Natives the better for our cause." In support of this statement Mr. Dadabhai said that on his voyage out in the course of half-an-hour's conversation with a Bengal Collector, he had disabused the official mind of many wrong impressions concerning the Congress propaganda and at the termination of the chat the Collector said: "Well, if the Congress movement does not go any further than that, I am quite satisfied with it."

The interview with Mr. Dadabhai was concluded with an expression of hopefulness on his part that Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty will be beneficial to the Indian national cause.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

MR. ANDERSON, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne on behalf of the appellant Lady Janbai, in appeal of Lady Janbai *vs.* Sallaymahomed Jafferbhoy and others, moved before the Appeal Court to fix a day for the peremptory hearing of the appeal from day to day, on the grounds that the lady was desirous of having Sir Griffith Evans to argue her appeal.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, on behalf of the respondents, had no objection to a day being fixed for the hearing of the appeal, and the appeal being heard from day to day, but the day should be in the latter part of February.

After further discussion, their Lordships made an order that the appeal should be fixed for the 22nd February next, and if that day should not be convenient to Sir Griffith Evans, then the appeal to be heard on the 15th February next.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE NEAR THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

JAMES CONNELL *vs.* NENSEY KHAIRAJ AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, the owner of the Victoria Hotel, situated near the Prince's Dock, prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cleaning and garbling grain, ground-nuts, &c., in such a manner as to cause nuisance to the plaintiff and the inmates of the hotel, and to recover Rs. 5,015 as compensation for damage caused by the wrongful acts of the defendants. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is the owner of the Victoria Hotel, on the Frere Road, where he resides and carries on the business of a hotel-keeper. The defendants are the occupiers of godowns and a vacant piece of land to the west of the hotel. The vacant piece of ground was used by the defendants for the purpose of cleaning and garbling grain and other produce so as to cause an intolerable nuisance to the plaintiff and the occupiers of his hotel. Thick clouds or dust from the operations covered the furniture of the hotel and the walls and roof thereof. He submitted that the dust which had a very unpleasant and irritating smell, if allowed to continue, would be very injurious to his health and that of the occupiers of his hotel.

The defendants in their written statement admitted the occupation of the vacant piece of land and the godowns at the time of the date of the filing of the suit. It was further admitted by them that the vacant piece of land was used for cleaning and garbling grain, &c., but they denied the plaintiff had suffered any damage from their acts. They relied on the reports of Messrs. Campbell and Stevens, which they contended were correct. They submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any portion of the relief sought for, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case decided the first issue regarding the nuisance in the affirmative. With regard to damages his lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had suffered any damage. An injunction was granted the plaintiff with regard to the vacant piece of ground only, but no injunction was granted in respect of the godowns. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

A GRAND vaccination ceremony was held lately at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris. The Minister had been informed of the serious character of the small-pox epidemic which had come in the wake of the Russian *fetes*, and a good deal because of them, excursionists having, when they were going on, rushed to Toulon and Paris from contaminated districts. He therefore ordered a vaccinated heifer to be brought into the garden of the Ministry. The clerks, from the highest to the lowest grades of the Home Department, the men servants, the maid servants, the children of the different door porters, and the Cabinet couriers were gathered into the State Saloon facing the garden, and each vaccinated on the left arm. As the weather is cold and damp the necessity of keeping their arms bare until the vaccine takes is a trying one. The heads of departments did not receive peremptory orders. They were only told a day in advance when the calf was expected, and asked whether it would be agreeable to them to set an example to their subordinates. They at once lent themselves to the idea. The Minister and his family were not subjected to the vaccinator's lance. Doubtless they had already made themselves proof against the plague by doing so.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madons, keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, who arrives in India in the same steamer as Lord Elgin, is understood to be bent only on a pleasure trip, and has no intention of resuming the Chief Commissionership of Burma. If an officiating vacancy occurs in the Governor-General's Executive Council during Sir Alexander's stay in the country, says a contemporary, he might possibly become a candidate for it; but the only possible vacancy would be that caused by Sir Charles Pritchard's proceeding on leave, and even then the Secretary of State would have a word to say on the subject, as his lordship is understood to hold the opinion that Bombay or Madras should always be represented in the Council.

THE idea of a statue to Lord Lansdowne has been warmly taken up, and a meeting was held in the Royal Exchange, Calcutta, on Friday, to consider the question. Of Rs. 80,000 required for a bronze statue, Rs. 30,000 have been promised already, without any general appeal having been made to the public. A working committee has been formed to carry out the movement for a memorial.

SOME speculation is rife among Railway Engineers as to who should succeed Mr. Ramsay, Chief Engineer, Mushkaff-Bolan Railway, who retires from service in March next. The Bolan line is the most difficult and important piece of constructive engineering in progress in India, and therefore some difficulty will be experienced in finding a suitable successor to Mr. Ramsay.

THE forest administration report of Lower Burma, just published, shows that the revenue of the past financial year is seven and a-quarter lakhs above that of the preceding year. The increase of revenue and forest work which has taken place in Lower Burma in recent years, has added considerably to the labours of the superior forest staff, which is no stronger now than it was ten years ago. The time is now come, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, for making a permanent addition to the staff, and the Government of India are about to be addressed on the subject. The zeal and ability with which Mr. Carter and Major Bingham have administered their charges, are specially acknowledged.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—The Hon. Mr. Justice C. H. Hill; the Very Reverend Vincent Naish, S. J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Surgeon-Major Gerald Bomford, M.D., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta; Mr. J. S. Zemin, Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta; Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda, M.A., B.L., Pleader, High Court, Calcutta; Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, M. A., City College, Calcutta; Babu Siris Chandra Chandhuri, M. A., B.L., Pleader, High Court, Calcutta; and Babu Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, M. A., Ripon College, Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE gave his evidence before the Opium Commission at Lucknow on Friday. He spoke as one who, without having made the matter a subject for particular inquiry, had served for thirty-six years in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and Burma. From general observation, both in private life and as an official, he said distinctly that the use of opium had not been the cause of general demoralisation or even of noticeable deterioration. It was not an appreciable evil which it was necessary to remedy: alcohol in England was an incomparably greater evil: and finally, a policy of prohibition could never be effective, and the attempt to enforce it would be both oppressive and tyrannical. The members of the Commission, by the way, unbent so far on Friday night as to attend a nautch given by the Maharaja of Ajodhia. We trust this will not be made the subject of a question in Parliament.

THE conference on the subject of the maintenance of land records, which closed its proceedings in Calcutta, has yet to formulate its views on the specific points which came under its consideration. These will have to be determined on the evidence offered by the assembled experts. Their general objects were to compare the systems in force in the several provinces, so for as they admit of comparison, regard being had to the varying circumstances, conditions, and laws of the different parts of Upper India, and to reduce the cost of maintaining the records where possible. In the case of Bengal the Conference was strengthened by the presence of Messrs. Gibbon and Macnaghten as representatives of the Behar Landholders' and Planters' Associations. With their help the Bill framed by the officiating Lieutenant-Governor for the maintenance of records under preparation in the Behar cadastral survey, and the rules under it, were carefully examined, and welded into a more practicable and palatable shape. As such a measure is sure to undergo severe scrutiny when it comes before the legislature, it is important that it should, in its preliminary stages, have been criticised by the representatives of the classes to be affected by its provisions.

LORD ELGIN was presented, on December 22, with the freedom of Edinburg. In consequence of the recent death of the Hon. Preston Bruce, the ceremony was in the council Chamber and semi-private. Lord Elgin said in going to his new sphere he relied on the loyalty of those many native races who had felt and recognised the beneficence of British rule in India. It would be his earnest endeavour to maintain justice and fairness to all those under his rule.

THE Mayor of Bristol has received a letter from General Lord Roberts intimating that he will be pleased to visit Bristol on January 24, to receive the honorary freedom of the City. Lord Roberts, who spent his early life in Clifton, has accepted an invitation to a conversazione at the Industrial Exhibition on the evening of January 26. The Cardiff Corporation has unanimously decided to present the freedom of the borough to Lord Roberts in the course of a few weeks. The customary script will be enclosed in a casket.

THERE is to be another marriage in the Imperial Family of Austria. Archduchess Caroline, the Lady Abbess of the Convent of Noble Ladies at Prague, was betrothed at Pola, where she was on a visit to her elder sister, Archduchess Carl Stephen, to Prince August of Saxe-Cobrug-Gotha. The Prince is the son of Princess Clementine's second son, who was married to the younger daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil. Of the four sons left by Princess Leopoldine, he is the second, the eldest being Pedro, who has been in an asylum for some years. The third is Prince Louis, and the fourth died from the consequences of a fall in the mountains of Styria. The bride-elect is twenty-four, the bridegroom twenty-six. She will have been Lady Abbess—a position which brings with it a stipend of six thousand pounds sterling—only for about a year when she marries, and the lucrative position is likely to be given to her young sister, Mary Immaculata, aged only sixteen.

THE *British Medical Journal*, commenting upon some recent cases of poisoning by unwholesome food, has some remarks of special interest regarding the consumption of game. There are some among us who prefer their game high, and a gourmet no doubt refuse game without a slight *haut gout*. Should, as is not at all uncommon, serious symptoms follow, no blame attaches to the dealer. This question was recently discussed in a police-court in Birmingham. A dealer may certainly not sell fowls or turkeys which are green, and give forth a very bad odour, not even at the low price of three chickens for a shilling. Nor may he sell game in such a putrid condition, for there is a difference not merely in distinction between "high" and "putrid." Game in a "high" condition becomes soft and palatable, and is sound food except to those who know their own idiosyncrasies from experience. If game is sold in sound condition, just "turned," as it is called, there is practically no danger, except to those who are susceptible, and, therefore, should abstain. The safety depends on the individual and his palate. Moreover, the safety in game rests partly also in its prohibitive price. It is not a staple food, and he that can afford to buy game must consume it on his own responsibility.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you were good enough to publish a letter from me last month in reply to some remarks made by "On-looker," in the November number of the "Indian Textile Journal," I hope you will permit me a few lines by way of reply to the same correspondent in the December number of that journal.

Those who like "On-looker" profess to see most of the game have developed a peculiar duality of vision, which evidently prevents a just estimation of the facts. For it is strange that in Japan the detractors of the new line see in the venture an attempt on the part of Messrs. Tata and Sons to introduce cheap yarns into Japan and China to the utter destruction of the yarn trade of Japan. There the mill-owners have been given to understand that in guaranteeing a certain amount of cotton freight they have bound themselves hand and foot to the promoters, who have twisted them round their fingers. Whereas on this side the wiseacres prophesy that if the new line is allowed to compete with the old established lines, and thus really help to reduce freight on yarn and not on cotton alone as they try to make out the mill industry of Bombay is in danger. Well, if the friends of the allied companies assert that neither Bombay nor Japanese mill-owners will profit by the new enterprise whom is the profit to go to? Surely not to the steamer line because the policy of cutting off their nose to spite their face adopted by the monopolists is not one conducive to profits. Probably it is the consumer in China who will profit. If so, that is a step in the right direction as it will tend to give a much-needed impetus to the demand.

I for one fail to see the point of "On-looker's" contention when he maintains that the Japanese spinners have started this new line for their own benefit in order to lower the rate of freight on cotton. He very conveniently forgets that the freight on yarn is lowered in the same proportion so the relative position of both "stands exactly where it stood before." If the Japanese spinner can import his cottons cheaper, the Bombay spinner can export his yarn cheaper, but while the latter has to pay a certain rate per ton for the manufactured article the importer of cotton has to pay the same rate for the raw material only about 75 per cent. of which ultimately finds its way into the market as yarn. So the advantage is in favor of the exporter here. If the new line had tried to carry cotton much cheaper than yarn and thus put the latter at a disadvantage there would have been reason enough for crying "wolf."

But the actual facts go to prove that as things have turned out it is the Bombay spinners who have benefited largely so far, and are likely to do so to a still futther extent if they only play their cards well. The suicidal policy adopted by the combined liners of reducing freights to a nominal rate has come just in the nick of time to help a trade that showed signs of considerable drooping. Just when spinners were casting about everywhere for markets for their yarn the combined companies went on the war-path burning with the desire of raising the scalp of their enemy and utterly annihilating them. Rates, which were as high as Rs. 17 when they had the monopoly, fell to Rs. 2 when competition came in. After having fattened on the blood of the shippers for years they made up their mind to live on short commons for a time. The result was that owing to cheaper freights shippers could afford to pay a little more for yarn to the producers, and a brisk demand was the consequence. And to what do the spinners owe this? To healthy competition introduced by the new Japan line. It is evident that as long as there are no rivals in the field the monopolists will keep their rates high. The moral is—take care that there are always rivals in the field, and by playing one against the other get lower freight. This is business. In their own interest shippers should, if they are wise, do their best to keep the new comers alive—not fattening them and allowing them to grow powerful at their expense as in the other case, but just giving them enough to eat to prevent them from starving. If the new aspirants for favor are allowed to go to the wall then the last state of the shippers will be worse than the first. For having succeeded in driving away the most powerful opposition they have yet had to encounter (and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is no mean opponent), and having suffered heavy losses in doing so owing to competition rates, the monopolists are sure to try and recoup themselves for previous losses by raising freights beyond even the abnormally high rates that existed before the freight war. Indian merchants who trade with China must surely now see that they are not carrying on their business for the benefit of the shareholders of alien companies who pay big dividends from the profits of this branch of their carrying trade after making up the losses made on the other branches. Freight between Europe and India barely averages ten shillings a ton, whereas the Bombay shipper has to pay more than double the amount for yarn and *nearly ten times as much* for opium. Why should the Indian merchant carry on his business if the profit on the carriage of his goods to the distant shareholder amounts to a good deal more than his own?

The Japanese certainly are more clear-sighted. They see that a reduction of freight to reasonable limits will ultimately benefit the industry, as it will enable the producer to put the manufactured article in the consuming market at a cheaper price and thus stimulate production. To ensure this they first set about breaking up the monopoly, which hitherto prevented this; and to do this they support a rival line even at some present personal sacrifice to ensure ultimate gain. It is to their credit that the present cottou guarantee is maintained, because just at present while their cotton is shipped to Japan at Rs. 12 per ton, the yarn that competes with their manufactures is shipped at Rs. 14. But a go-ahead people like the Japanese has sufficient shrewdness and foresight to know that to secure fair rates in the future anything like monopoly must be first broken. It is the interest of the producer to try and put his goods in the consuming market as cheap as possible, even if the consumer is the one that benefits most by the reduction in price and his own profit remains the same. It is a wonder that the Mill-owners' Association have not yet awakened to the importance of some such movement as that so successfully carried out by the Piece Goods Association. Failing this they must do the next best thing—keep competition alive. If every exporter could guarantee a quarter of his shipments to the new line at their fixed rates and give the rest to the monopolists at the competition rates, five minutes work with pencil and paper will shew that the extra freight on the quarter guaranteed will not raise the average rate per bale very much. Nor will that arrangement enrich the Japanese line, because even if their steamers go fully loaded at their advertised rates the profit would be but small. In their own interests the promoters should put on one or two extra steamers and run more frequently; and from what the public knows of the agents of the line in Bombay such an event is not impossible. If as the loud tongue of rumour announces, the patriotic desire of the Japanese people to see their flag waving high in foreign waters is likely to bear fruit shortly in a subsidy of one million dollars to this line of steamers much good will result thereby to the spinning industry of both countries, besides promoting trade in other branches.

Now with reference to the second question raised by "On-looker" as to whether the intentions of the promoters are disinterested. I for one fail to see what that has got to do with the question of shipping by one line or other. According to the same line of argument because the allied companies hope to profit ultimately, by the reduction of freight, shippers should fight shy of them even if they hope to gain some advantage thereby. What shippers have to look to is their own interest first and that of every one else afterwards; and as I have said above anybody capable of thinking for himself will see that his interest consists in keeping up the rivalry between the two belligerents. If he thinks that both parties are working for their own interest so much the better, because according to the old proverb when rogues fall out honest men are likely to come by their own. Thus even if one partner in the firm of promoters is interested in the shipment of cotton, and even if he derives some benefit from the arrangement how does it affect the rest of the shippers? Surely "On-looker" does not mean to insinuate that the new line treats him as a favored customer to the detriment of the other shippers? I, therefore, fail to see what benefit the promoters derive from the line other than what the rest of the shippers do. On the contrary, I believe that as things are going it will be a wonder if they emerge from the contest without burning their fingers. It is infinitely to their credit that while suffering like the rest from oppressive freights they alone have had the courage to bell the cat while the rest are content to play the "Looker-on."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jamabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Linga, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. C. Walshe.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Budget Estimates in respect of expenditure for the year 1894-95 for the Public Works Department, streets and buildings be passed at Rs. 9,84,063, including the lighting of streets.

The Municipal Commissioner related his experience about the system of street lighting in the city. He remarked that the superiority of the incandescent gas light as an illuminant was generally acknowledged. There was no doubt at all about its superiority, but it was at the same time acknowledged to be very fragile and delicate and liable to be damaged. He had great doubts in his own mind if the Corporation would come to the conclusion that they were suitable lights. He believed that the incandescent gas light would have to be superseded by the mineral oil-lamps. He asked the Corporation to wait until he had an opportunity of submitting a full report to them on the question, which should be considered very carefully.

The President rose to point out a serious personal grievance, not only to him but it was a personal grievance to all in the city. They would find that the Standing Committee had sanctioned Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of tinplates and boards. The President considered the necessity of putting up the numbers of houses more urgent than that of putting up the boards bearing the houses names of the streets. It was his experience that many in Bombay did not bear numbers. It was a great nuisance. If one wanted to pay a call he had to go on a fool's errand in order to find out a certain house in a particular street. It was a great reflection on the Municipality that there should have been no numbers on houses in Bombay. He threw out as a suggestion that Rs. 2,500 estimated in the Budget might be used by the executive for the purpose of numbering houses. The putting up of boards was not so much required as the numbering of houses.

Dr. Cowasjee pointed out that it was not for the Standing Committee but for the executive to spend the grant in the way suggested by the President.

Dr. Banks fully endorsed the views of the President.

The President: I daresay you have been on a fool's errand like myself. (Laughter.)

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1894-95 for the Public Health Department be adopted at Rs. 13,31,159.

Mr. Carrol moved as an amendment that the grant for the Health Department, Section VIII. Infectious diseases: "Special measures in the event of an outbreak of epidemic diseases" be increased to Rs. 5,606. He observed that it was very important that they should provide ample means for an emergency. In case of an epidemic arising in the city, the fund proposed by the Standing Committee would be found insufficient, and it was very advisable to provide the sum of money which the Executive had declared to be necessary in the case of an epidemic.

Dr. Banks supported the amendment, observing that the Corporation would be hardly brave enough to advocate the cutting down of a sum of money, which was required for perhaps, the most important purpose the executive could be called upon to deal with, namely, the suppression of an epidemic.

Mr. Roughton thought that the amount was sufficient to meet immediate wants. There was no need of sanctioning an amount, which might not be required. If a further sum was necessary the executive had only to come to the Corporation and they were sure to be provided with the sum at once. (Laughter.) It was a dangerous policy to go on budgetting more than what was necessary.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted that if the executive had to come before the Corporation for every item of money they spent there was no need of framing a Budget at all. Where was the necessity of framing the Budget, if the sum required was not budgetted for. The Corporation would do well to adopt Mr. Carroll's amendment, as they would certainly require more than the amount already estimated in the Budget.

The amendment was put to the vote but lost, and Dr. Cowasjee's original proposition was adopted by a large majority.

EXPENDITURE FOR PENSIONS, &c.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji proposed, and Dr. Bhalchundra seconded, that the Budget Estimates of Rs. 37,325 in respect of the expenditure for the year 1894-95 for pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances be adopted.

Mr. Carroll moved an amendment that the grant for pensions for the year 1894-95 be increased to Rs. 45,000.

Mr. Rougton was strongly opposed to the amendment for the proposed increase. He urged that the executive would dispose of the amount absolutely as they thought fit, if they sanctioned the increase of grant. The Municipal Commissioner had declined to give any explanation as to the general principle of age or a term of service at which a servant of the Municipality was asked to retire, when there was some discussion regarding the matter on various occasions in the Standing Committee. The Commissioner had, however, said that if any member wanted to have information about the matter he should give notice of motion and he (the Commissioner) was ready to submit a report upon it. Mr. Roughton had, accordingly, given a notice of motion on the subject with a view to elucidate the question. If the Corporation were voted upon the question, they would do so in the dark. A general principle ought to be enunciated for the retirement of the Municipal servants. The majority of the Standing Committee who took up the question wanted to know what was the present principle under which the servants of the Municipality were forced to retire.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the provision made in the Budget to meet the expenditure of that particular item, had already been exceeded. They had paid pensions and gratuities beyond the sum budgetted for. Since the proposals had been drawn up, pensions and gratuities had been sanctioned and paid, and as a matter of fact the grant had already been exceeded. As to the general question of principle, the Commissioner said that the Standing Committee could prevent pensions being granted to servants who had been forced to retire, but they could not possibly prevent him getting rid of a man, who, in his opinion, was unfit to do his work and serve the Municipality any longer. He wished to give the Corporation to understand that although he had not the power to spend a single pie by way of granting pensions or gratuities without the sanction of the Standing Committee, yet the power of retiring the men, whom he thought unfit to discharge their duties rested with him. The reasons, which actuated him to retire the Municipal servants, were very valid, and he was quite prepared to tell those reasons to the Corporation. He had never caused any man to retire since he had been the Commissioner, simply because he had reached a certain age, but because he had found them unable to serve the Municipality any longer.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost. The original motion was carried.

NEW WORKS.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Budget Estimates of Rs. 26,079 in respect of expenditure on the following items of new works, drainage for 1894-95, be adopted:—Improving and enlarging the existing storm-water drains in Chamar Lane, Rs. 7,813. Paving the flooring of the old-boiler house at Love Grove, Rs. 1,245. Removal of A, B, and C. Wards drainage Chowki from Charni Road to Mint Road, Rs. 5,000. Storm-water drain at Kala Chowki Road, Rs. 10,534.

Mr. Carroll moved as an amendment that the following be added to the list of Special Extraordinary Works:—

Altering and avoiding side-drain in Ghorapdeo Road, Rs. 4,080; storm-water drain in 16th Gunpowder Street, Rs. 539; making watertight the condensing tanks at Love Grove, Rs. 16,416; storm-water drain in 3rd Bhoiwada Street, Rs. 5,103; ditto in Parsi Bazaar Street, Rs. 18,481; ditto in Cavel, Rs. 3,600; —total Rs. 48,224.

Captain Walshe seconded the amendment which was lost on a division.

Dr. Cowasjee's motion was carried.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the following items were passed:—Public Loans, sinking funds, and interest at Rs. 20,71,751. Municipal contribution payable towards the cost of the police for the year 1894-95 at Rs. 4,00,000. The cost of education at Rs. 89,435. Expenditure for hospitals at Rs. 57,000. Discretional contingency expenditure at Rs. 7,000. Expenditure for auditors' allowance at Rs. 10,000. Election expenses for the year 1894-95 at Rs. 10,000. Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund for 1894-95 at Rs. 3,000.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION AT MAHIM.

IN response to a circular, issued under the signature of Mr. K. N. Rane, vice-secretary of the Mahim Landowners and Ratepayers' Association, a public meeting was held, on Sunday afternoon, at Antonio DaSilva's School, Dadar, under the auspices of that Association, to listen to the addresses of Messrs. A. F. Unwalla, solicitor, Raghunath Makund, L. C. E., and Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, who have came forward as candidates to fill up the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the resignation of Mr. Pranjivandas Calliandas. The Rev. Father Henriques presided, and there was a large attendance.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, briefly explained the object of convening the meeting, and expressed great pleasure that greater interest was now taken by the ratepayers in selecting canditates to represent them on the Corporation. He then called upon Mr. A. F. Unwalla to state his views.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla said it gave him great pleasure to appear before them to express his views with regard to his candidature. He thought the principal qualifications of a candidate were sound education, general culture, capacity to form an intelligent opinion, and ability to discuss public questions. A fair knowledge of the Municipal law was also requisite. In addition to this, a ratepayers' nominee should be fully informed of the wants and grievances of the particular ward, which he sought to represent. He (Mr. Unwalla) had been resident of Dadur for the last twenty years, and was for some time the president of the Association. He had come in contact with the leaders of the different communities, who, he was pleased to say, had put him forward as a candidate. This in itself was a sufficient proof that the various classes had full confidence in him. With regard to Mr. Raghunath Makund, one of his rival candidates, Mr. Unwalla stated that he had nothing to urge against him personally, but that he was a perfect outsider, not in touch with the residents of this ward, and was too busy a man to look to its interest. With regard to the third candidate, Mr. Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, he (Mr. Unwalla) failed to see what business so young a man had to go into the Corporation. Mr. Damodar had been specially written to and challenged to attend and address the meeting, but he did not venture to do so. He went on to complain that Mr. Damodar had resorted to the expedient of employing touts and hirelings to collect votes. His friend, Dr. Dadarkar, who had seen this pernicious evil growing at Mahim for several years, had resolved this time to try to put down the evil influence of such a system, and he (the speaker) felt sure that if the other intelligent ratepayers exerted themselves in the same direction, this ward, which was now known as the "rotten borough," would soon wipe out the stigma, which is unfortunately attached to it.

Mr. R. Rosemeyer stated that he had intimated he should support Mr. Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, but after what had fallen from Mr. Unwalla, he had now changed his mind, and would vote for Mr. Unwalla.

Mr. Cursondas Chhubildas Lalloobhai congratulated the people of Mahim in having a Ratepayers' Association, and regretted that the Bombay Association was extinct. He had no doubt that the best candidate would be selected by them.

Mr. Raghunath Makund, in expressing his own views, stated that at the request of several friends he had come out as a candidate to supply the want of a member in the Corporation who knew something about engineering. Large sums of money were demanded every year by the Engineering Department, and were voted away by members of the Corporation in the absence of expert knowledge. He was consequently asked by his friends to get a seat in the Corporation with a view to give the benefit of his knowledge to the other members.

The chairman observed that the third candidate was absent, and they had patiently listened to everything that was said by the other two candidates. He, however, believed that Mr. Unwalla would be elected by the general body of the voters.

After the customary vote of thanks to the chairman and the school authorities, for the use of the building, the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

464-93—Crawford, B B and B—Thomas Wilson vs S J Tellery.
473-93—In person—Soondarjee Mooljee vs Thaker Canjee Dharumsee.
477-93—Wilkin M and J—Burjorjee Shapurjee Desai vs Hamatrao Ragobvandrao.
600-93—Mathubhai and J Waljee Karamsi vs Rukhmani alias Awadibai—F P Pavri.
603-93—Balkrishna V N K—Ragoonath Manjee and others vs Noora Vajir Seilia and another.
605-93—Payne, G and S—Kera Morarjee vs Damjee Ramjee and others—Wadia and G.
606-93—Nanu and H—Vuandravndas Varizlal vs Aga Ahmed Ally Khan.
610-93—Bhaishunker and K—Nanibai vs Rupsing Mathuradas Lovjee.

Postponed Long Causes.

511-93—Ardesir H and S—Jacinits John Barretto vs Hajee Joosub Haji Abdool—Chalk W and S.
462-93—Chalk W and S—Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoola vs Jacinits John Barretto—Ardesir H and D.
435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasjee Pallonjee Pouchkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Muncejee Mody—Nanu and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

551-23—M L Shroff—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Bakhamabai and another—Bicknell M and M.
553-93—Mathubhai and J—Jagrobhai Kesambhai and another vs Mohundas Gungadas and another—In person
556-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hassan and another vs Mahomed Kareem and another—Pestonjee R and K.
524-93—Ardasir H and D—Peroseshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace The Right Rev Dr T Dalhoff—Daphtary and F.
563-91—Roughton and B—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Payne G and S.
564-93—Ardasir H and D—Abdooalabhoy Rehmabhoy vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Payne, G and S.
565-93—Ardasir H and D—Joomabhoy Dawjee vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Payne G and S.
573-92—Ardasir—H and D—Chubhildas Lallobhoy and others vs Goverdhandas Khetao and others—Little S N and B and Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashbai and another—Little, S, N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

415-92—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangeer Kambatta and another vs William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.
16-93—Plaintiff in person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Balkochand Gulabchand—Defendant in person.
5-93—L M Pakvasa—Maibai, widow of the deceased vs Mithabai, widow of Thucker Kessowjee Punja—E Wilkin.
8-93—Matubhai, and J—Marutirao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	11	7 a.m.	3	52
Teheran	15	1	31 p.m.	...	45
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages from Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras	1	36	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EURO

its if felt before this Commission by some decided expression of public feeling?

A.—Yes, I think so, if widely and deeply felt.

In answer to Mr. Peace, Sir Charles Crosthwaite said it was not the wish of the Government to extend the sale of opium, speaking not as a member of the Government of India. It was rather to restrict it. The practice of selling by auction the right of retail sale of the drug was certainly one method of carrying out that policy, as it made the drug as dear as possible. He did not see what better policy there could be, given that they could not prohibit the drug altogether and given also that they ought not to prohibit it entirely.

Sir Charles also gave answers referring to the system pursued in Burma, specially at Akyab. Personally he did not consider the experiment made at that place of having only one shop a success. He did not think there was any hawking of opium in these provinces. His experience in Burma led him to believe that the opium habit was more harmful there than in other parts of the country, because Burmans were much more given to excess both in drink and drugs. He put the injury done in these provinces by opium as infinitesimal.

Questioned by Mr. Wilson, the witness said the first inquiries he had made for the last sixteen years from ryots as to the popularity of growing opium had been within the last two or three weeks. In several villages he had asked them whether they would like opium cultivation stopped, and he was told it was most profitable.

Q—May I take it as your opinion that cultivators are, and know themselves to be, perfectly and absolutely free to grow opium or not as they like.

A—I believe that is really the case. He added, there would be no objection to a notice to that effect being posted in prominent places—at police-stations, opium godowns and so forth. He would not attribute the low moral tone of Lucknow to the use of opium, but would put it the other way about: that the excessive consumption of opium in that city was due to the collection of a number of disreputable people in the place.

Mr. Mowbray: May I ask you generally if in your judgment the prohibition of opium, such as has been proposed, would be an interference with the habits of the natives which could only be justified on the strongest moral grounds?

A.—Yes, that is my opinion. He went on, in answer to a further question, to say the policy of the British Government was not to interfere with native customs, except where great questions of morality or humanity were involved, as in cases of female infanticide in the Agra and Meerut districts, suttee, and the age of consent. He did not consider the opium habit stood on the same moral footing as these practices, and, except for great moral reasons to interfere would be a political danger. The policy of prohibition would have to be carried out by fines and ultimate imprisonment, and repeated cases of this treatment would cause great discontent. In answer to Mr. Haridas Veharidas, he did not advocate the raising of the price paid to cultivators for opium, because as much as was required was obtained at the present rate, and it was a very profitable crop.

Mr. Fanshawe: As regards the policy of dealing with the sale of opium, I understand it to be your view that if you raise the price, limit the number of shops, and lay down rules as to the times within which opium should be sold, that this is practically a policy of restriction?—I think so. In further answer to Mr. Fanshawe, he said if hakims and baids were allowed to give medical certificates for the use of opium it would be creating a very lucrative profession for them. They would be vendors of opium without having to pay for it as they now had.

Sir James Lyall: Mr. Pease asked you whether the system of selling by auction the right of retail sale was not objectionable. I understand his view is that licenses for retail sales should be given out at fixed yearly fees. That would make opium cheaper, would it not, if the Government sold it at the same price?—A. Yes, certainly.

Mr. Pease: I did not suggest that at all. I wish that clearly understood.

Sir James Lyall repeated the question, substituting the words "I imagine the alternative would be" for "I understand his view is," and Sir Charles Crosthwaite gave the same answer.

Sir James Lyall: But if the Government raised the price to vendors, so as to keep it at the same price, would not vendors be under very strong temptations to procure their opium illicitly, and not from the Government?—A—Yes, I think they would be, to the extent the price was raised.

Having inquired as to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's length of service in Burma and in the Supreme Council, Sir James Lyall asked whether the notes recorded by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Smeaton on the question of prohibiting the use of opium by Burmans came before him in the Viceroy's Council, and also as to his opinion of the statistics they quoted. A—I saw them and inquired as to the way the figures were obtained, and I do not trust them. They were got by Burman officials, about the most careless and inaccurate people I have had to deal with, and they were not tested in any way by our officers, therefore I doubt them. Further, Sir Charles Crosthwaite admitted that Burma stood on a different footing from India. The objection to prohibition there was that it might lead to worse evils. Opium was certainly used there in the King's time, though nominally prohibited.

Mr. Wilson: Referring to Mr. Mowbray's reference to suttee and so forth, was it not the case that these practices were connected with the religious observances of the people?—A. It was so in the popular estimate? I do not think it was so in reality.

Q.—There was considerable opposition to the change from officers of the Government, arising from apprehension? A.—No. doubt there was a good deal.

Q.—In the case of opium there is no religious question? A.—No.

Q.—So the causes of apprehension are much weaker? A.—In this case you are going to interfere with the daily habits of a large portion of the community, in the other case you merely interfere with an occasional occurrence. I do not suppose suttees were ever very common. You did not find them going on every day or in every family. Here you interfere with the domestic habits of the people. Referring to a question by Lord Brassey, witness said if there had been a strong feeling against opium there would have been popular expression, which he thought would have come to light in much the same way as that against cow-killing. I think, he concluded, that popular feeling is much more felt than heard. The public opinion of the newspapers may or may not be the public opinion of the masses of the people. These have no means of making it heard, but it is felt.

Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, talukdar, gave evidence favourable to opium, as did Mr. D. C. Baillie, Deputy Commissioner of Rai Bareli, who also handed in a note on the cultivation in his district.

After lunch Mrs. Howser, an American lady, Indian President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke against opium on the strength of having visited several opium shops and conversed with the customers, who were mostly in rags and extremely miserable. Several native witnesses also gave anti opium evidence.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND MR. BAIN.

Mr. Bain's affectation of having furnished the Duke of Argyll with ideas for his 'Unseen Foundations of Society,' writes the 'Overland Mail,' seems tobe completely extinguished by Mr. John Murray's letter to 'Truth,' though Mr. Labouchere has not the candour to admit it. Rather inconsequentially that amiable critic thinks it surprising that the Duke, who has an unassailable reputation, should have allowed Mr. Bain's pretensions—due to some rather fanciful 'literary coincidences'—to pass unnoticed for three months. 'This delay,' remarks the oracle, 'has contributed as much as anything else to strengthen Mr. Bain's case.' We may, therefore, take it that if anyone calls Mr. Labouchere a thief for three months, and he does not deny it, the case against him is strengthened. The hyper-sensitive editor of 'Truth,' apparently cannot conceive that a man, whose reputation for honour and veracity is assured, may consider it beneath him to notice a charge of plagiarism from a man he never heard of. Mr. Murray's letter, however, which we reproduce below, settles the question—is in fact the antidote.

50, Albemarle Street, W., Dec. 18, 1893.

Sir,—In "Truth" of Dec. 14 you call attention to an attack on the Duke of Argyll by a Mr. Bain. As publisher of the Duke's work, 'The Unseen Foundations of Society,' I would ask you to give publicity to certain facts bearing on Mr. Bain's charge of plagiarism, and would ask your readers to draw their own conclusion.

1. The Duke's book was offered to and accepted by my firm in May 1891. It was then nearly completed, and had been type-written.

2. Mr. Bain states that his book must have been published in June, 1892. By that date eleven chapters of the Duke's book (300 out of 330 pages) were in proof or in the printer's hands. In other words, out of Mr. Bain's forty-six specific charges, thirty-four deal with passages which were actually in print, or with the compositor before Mr. Bain's book appeared.

The rest of the Duke's manuscript was practically completed by this time.

3. It would be wearisome to examine in detail all the passages quoted by Mr. Bain. By way of example, I will merely cite the first, in which he accuses the Duke of borrowing his phrase, 'neglected elements.' This was the title of a lecture delivered by the Duke in Glasgow on Nov. 15, 1889, and published shortly afterwards. Ex uno disce omnes.

4. When my attention was called to the publication of Mr. Bain's pamphlet, I bought a copy and sent it to the Duke of Argyll. Up to that time he had never heard of Mr. Bain; up to the present time he has not seen Mr. Bain's book.

These facts have been communicated to Mr. Bain, who is, I believe, in India. Doubtless, an answer from him is on its way home.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MURRAY.

THE MONSON TRIAL.

VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN."

After a sitting extending over ten days the Monson trial concluded on Friday (Dec. 22) with an unanimous verdict of "not proven." On Thursday evening Mr Asher, the Solicitor-General, concluded his speech for the Crown, and when the Court resumed on Friday morning Mr Comrie Thomson addressed the jury on behalf of Monson. Let them consider, he said, what bearing motive has on a crime. A motive was not sufficient to condemn a man. Its purpose was to strengthen the direct evidence of crime. He admitted that the Monsons were not well off, and that they had recourse to various devices to relieve themselves. But he claimed they were not in need of ready money, for Tottenham was providing £10 a week, besides cheques for special purposes. The inference was that, by killing Mr Hambrough, Mr Monson would undoubtedly deprive them of their sole support—for Tottenham's bounty depended upon Cecil's life. The motive was therefore all the other way. The Monsons were living entirely on the condition that Cecil Hambrough lived. Mr Thomson dealt at detail with the scheme for insuring Cecil's life in order to purchase Major Hambrough's life interest, and held that up to the last Monson had a chance of carrying out his scheme, and that therefore the notion of insuring Cecil's life was a perfectly reasonable and business-like proceeding. The one thing essential in all the arrangements was that the young man should live. If Monson had any motive it was to keep Hambrough in life, as all his expectations depended on his coming of age. As to the assignment of the policies, he held that Monson knew perfectly well that Cecil, as a minor, could not validly do it without his father's consent. Monson knew he had nothing to gain by Hambrough's death. Monson told Tottenham the day after the death that the policy was worthless; and Tottenham admitted, when asked why he applied for the claim, that he was only trying to "bluff the company." He thought he would "try it on," relying on the disinclination of any company to disown their obligation. They knew that Monson took little interest in the negotiations, and they were entitled to deduce that Monson knew perfectly well that he had no legal claim. As to Scott, they knew that he came with Monson from Glasgow or Greenock on August 8. There was no evidence that they were on more than talking terms. They appeared to have separated on the boat, and Scott came out at the wrong pier. Miss Hiron's impression was that he was not quite a gentleman. Counsel claimed that both sides had honestly tried to find Scott. There was nothing suspicious in the manner of his leaving. He came, it was understood, in order to examine for Hambrough the boilers of the yatcht. Now, they had no right to put a foot on the yacht till the 10th, when it was to be paid for. After the accident Scott's occupation was gone, the owner of the yacht being dead. There was no reason for his remaining. The doctor had said in Scott's presence that he was satisfied. Now, if Scott was Ted Davis—and it was idle to deny that it was a remarkable fact that both had disappeared utterly about the same time—was it not demonstrated that he was a gentle bookmaker, the last person to hurt any one, a man who wouldn't harm a fly? Yet it was suggested that Monson invited this mild, amiable man to be an eye-witness first of an attempted murder, and then of an actual murder. Monson required no third party to drown Hambrough, no third party to shoot him. Could not Scott have been put into the box to say, "There was no murder; I saw it?" It was the greatest calamity that ever befell a man charged with such a crime that Scott had not been found to give evidence. Monson had refused to make a declaration concerning the death to the Sheriff. This was on the advice of his agent, and it was admitted to be the safe course. It was done constantly in such cases. There was direct testimony in favour of the theory of accident. Hambrough was a careless fellow, as many witnesses had proved. He had had narrow escapes with his gun before. Counsel went on to make a melodramatic appeal to the jury not to believe that a murderer should have taken his little boy by the hand when he was going to show the doctor the spot where the crime was committed. He claimed that if Monson shot the youth he shot him far too soon; and moreover he would have benefitted were by waiting till he came of age. Could any man in the jury say, "I am certain that this man is guilty"? If they were not certain, they were forced in simple justice to acquit the prisoner. He thought he had demonstrated that there was ample room for doubt in the case. Let them pause before they gave their decision. How would they feel if, some time after they had sent him to his death, the whole mystery should be unravelled. Counsel concluded with a powerful perioration, saying that in any event the prisoner had to face a greater Judge in the end, who had said, "Vengeance is mine."

THE SUMMING UP.

STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF MONSON.

The Judge began by saying that as the case rested entirely on circumstantial evidence, they must be warned against coming to a hasty judgment. After paying a high compliment to the character of the work which had been done on all sides by those connected with the case, the Lord Justice-Clerk said it was his duty to try in summing up the case to hold an even balance between the two sides, and state the legal aspects of the case. It was his duty, not to dictate to them, but to address to them points for their own consideration and judgment. His lordship after going into the details of Major Hambrough's financial difficulties, came to the negotiations for the purchase of Ardlamont and the letter written by Monson to Tottenham on the matter. What, he asked, was the purpose of the letter? One reason was to get a cheque for £250 from Tottenham. But there was another phase. Monson was then negotiating for insurances on Hambrough's life, making various statements as to his own and his wife's interest in the estates. It was worth observing that in the end of the letter Monson suggested that Tottenham should make the cheque payable to J. & F. Anderson, the Ardlamont agents. This, therefore, to some extent took the sting out of the suggestion that the £250 was wanted to pay the fatal insurance premium. However, the £250 cheque came in at the useful moment to enable the Monsons to pay the first permium. The question was—Did Monson on the 10th believe that the cheque (dated the 10th) had been paid on the 8th? At Ardlamont Monson told Tottenham to have an insurance just for £3000, then for £10,000, and finally for £20,000.

PUTTING OFF THE EVIL DAY.

These things were all just the expedients fallen upon to put off the evil day. The whole story up till that time was one of fraud and untruthfulness. It was a pitiable thing when people came to tell lies which served really no purpose. But it was a long way from being dishonest to being murderous, and the only connection of these financial entanglements with the case was in so far as they supplied motive. It was true the affairs of the Monsons were practically desperate, and that they had secured an insurance on the youth Hambrough's life. This was the Crown view of the motive. Hambrough had assigned the policies to Mrs. Monson, and given a letter to back the assignment. These policies, the Crown said, were the temptation to this act. The prisoner's counsel, on the other hand, maintained that Monson knew that the assignments were invalid, and that they were a mere declaration of his promise.

IN FAVOUR OF THE PRISONER.

It certainly was proved by the Crown witness Tottenham that Monson was quite aware that there was no power for Cecil to legally assign the policies before he was twenty-one years of age. He knew he could not get a penny. If he knew this, Monson could do nothing worse for his own interest than kill young Hambrough. It deprived him at once of the aid of Tottenham, who was suplying money in the hope of making his own profit out of it. The Judge quoted letters showing that Monson looked forward with expectation to the coming of age of the youth. If they were not satisfied that Monson was of opinion that the assignment was valied, it went a long way to weaken the motive for the crime. However, motive was not essential, provided the murder was proved. But where evidence was circumstantial only the question of motive was of enormous importance. If motive was displaced or even weakened, the Crown case lost much of its support.

THE MYSTERIOUS SCOTT.

Let them go back to the 8th of August, when Scott, whom the Crown declared was accessory to the crime, arrived. Let them ask themselves why he should have been there as a co-conspirator. What was suggested in regard to the boating accident was that it was important to have someone at hand to rescue Monson. But Monson was a good swimmer, and what good could a man like Scott have done? The Judge could see no ground for the suggestion. Assuming him to be a low class London bookmaker, known to Monson, what connection had he with the affairs of Monson? If the drowning or shooting was to be carried out, there was no need for the presence of this stranger. He might have gone as a hired assassin, but this was not proved. His appearance was mysterious, but it was for the Crown to solve the mystery. It would not do for the Crown just to point into the dark and call upon the prisoner to throw light upon the mystery. Even the similarity of the descriptions were no guides. How many people in the last few months had attracted police attention because they answered the description of Scott?

THE DECLARATION.

The Crown were not entitled to found on any refusal of Monson to answer the questions. He was quite entitled to reserve his defence. What he said might always be used against him. His refusal to speak did not in the least prejudice him. As to the charge of attempted murder by drowning, the charge was not brought till October. By this time he had gone over the whole case with his solicitors, and was now able to make a clear and proper statement. At the close he was asked "Is Scott the bookmaker Davis?" and rightly declined to add anything. He was quite within his right in doing so, said the Judge emphatically. There was no evidence that Monson was responsible for or interested in Scott's disappearance. The Crown were slow in taking up their case, and both sides had apparently done their best to find Scott, but in vain. His absence might conceivably be a misfortune to the prisoner. The Crown could not cite his absence as telling against the prisoner. On the day of the death Monson said to Scott, "Why can't you stay?" and the doctor said there was no necessity. There must be no prejudice against the prisoner if the alleged accomplice disappeared. There was no evidence whatever that prisoner was in any way privy to the disappearance. As to Scott's arrival there, Monson had been most profuse in his invitations to his sporting friends in London to come to Ardlamont. If Davis accepted such an invitation, Monson might not desire his wife to know he was friendly with a bookmaker's clerk, and might therefore pass him off as an engineer. In any case, there was no evidence that that man came there as participator in a joint plot. At the best it was mere suspicion, resting on the most meagre proof. The jury could judge, of course, for themselves, but the Judge said with emphasis he could not accede to so weak a contention.

THE BOATING ACCIDENT.

The Judge said he saw no evidence in support of the Crown indictment that the two men "induced" Hambrgh to go out fishing. There was, moreover, no proof that the plug hole was cut by the prisoner. Whoever made it did not matter. As the counsel for the prisoner said, this was a most unlikely way to go about attempting to drown a man. Why had the Crown not surveyed the bay to prove whether there was a rock at the place suggested by Monson or not? In point of fact the two men got into the water that night, and also got to the shore; and in point of fact it never occurred to Cecil that there was any attempt at foul play. What more did they really know? The Crown suggested Mr. Monson was telling a falsehood in saying he swam 200 yards. But on a dark night how could a swimmer judge accurately how for he swam?

THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

His Lordship havig thus dealt with the charge of attempted murder by drowning, went on to review the evidence regarding the actual death. He began by emphasising the fact that the shooting party entered the wood exactly as they would have entered it on an ordinary shooting expedition. He did not lay much stress on the manner in which after the fatality the two men returned into the house, or to the drawing of the cartridges. The Procurator-Fiscal's statement that Monson said it was a 20-bore gun was most important; but the Judge pointed out that he ought to have known the fact before from the doctor's report, which he was supposed to have read, and he (the Judge) was inclined to doubt the Fiscal's memory.

THE GUNS.

There was no doubt Hambrough was shot with the 12-bore gun which Monson ordinarily carried. One of the strong points made by the Crown was that three weeks afterwards certain cartridges were found in the pockets of Hambrough's coat. But they must be sure that the coat had never been interfered with. It was just possible that someone might have taken some of the cartridges lying about the room and put them in the coat when it was hanging. It was, moreover, proved that Cecil did sometimes use the 12-bore gun, and one at least of the cartridges in the pocket was for this sort of gun. It was quite conceivable that Hambrough, when going in a short turn, should put just one or two of the cartridges in his pocket.

THE THEORETICAL EVIDENCE.

Turning now to the expert evidence, the Lord Justice-Clerk said this was always of the greatest importance if it was recent after the event. It was the misfortune of the prosecution, and not the fault of the prisoner, that all the investigations had been made late after the date. Referring to the tracks said to have been seen by the witness Whyte, the Judge said it was very desirable that more than one person should have inspected these at the time. He did not lay great stress on this witness's statement, especially as the prisoner never had any chance of disproving it. As to the shot marks on the trees, both sides had advanced weighty and pregnant reasons in connection with the case. Then, again, the delay in the preparation of the case told against the exact date of the pellet marks being proved. It was five weeks after the event before the trees were properly examined. All the witnesses said they were not fresh marks. The defence had sent two skilled persons, who stated that, with special knowledge of the subject, they are prepared to vouch for the marks being older than the date of the tragedy. There was absolutely no evidence on the other side. If it was not proved by the Crown that these marks were made by the same shot that killed Hambough, then their whole case as to the line of fire fell to the ground. Two pieces of bone were found near the head. Here again the experts entirely differed, and Dr. Sanders showed that the larger piece came from the inside of the skull, and therefore must have been shaken out of the wound by some shock such as the laying down of the body on the ground, as if it had been shot forward the laceration would have been much greater. The same doctors held that the wad might easily have stuck in the wound at first and fallen out when the blood or shock detached it. All the experts agreed that the shot must have been deflected off at an angle, but no one could say at what angle; and Mr. Macnaughton's line assumed that the shot went straight on.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SHOT.

Then they came to a crucial point of the case. The Crown's whole theory was based upon the 9-feet distance, or on some distance further off than to admit of Hambrough doing it himself. But the area around the actual wound must have been exposed to the ring of scattered pellets that is known to emerge at the 9-foot distance. Dr. Joseph Bell himself held that one-half of the charge struck the head. Now if it was 9-feet, what would be the area of the spread of the pellets? They had the cards and boards and the diagram all showing the spread of shot at 9 feet. They must see that a portion of the head must have interfered with the spread of the shot. In this case, however, not one pellet had been found in the neck, head, or cap. What was the inference? They could judge for themselves. The absence of any pellet marks proved that the shot had not begun to spread, and therefore the gun must have been fired at a much nearer distance than 9 feet. Thus they arrived at a much greater probability of the affair being an accident. The Judge emphaised the accident theory, pointing out that Cecil was a very careless young fellow. Every one who saw Monson after the event believed him to be sincere in his grief.

PERORATION.

In conclusion the Judge said:—Now, gentlemen, you must consider how this case is to be disposed of. You have got a path to go on in this case in which you must see your way. You must neither walk through darkness at any point of it nor jump over anything that you meet in it. It must be a straight path, and a path on which you have light. If you have light which takes you to the end of that path, so that you can give a verdict for the prosecution, then you must do it manfully, and you must not allow yourselves to be stopped by pity, pleading an entreaty that you shall not go on. On the other hand, if there is any darkness or dimness on that path which you cannot clear away, you cannot go on to the end. If there is any obstruction on that path you have to stop there. The prisoner is entitled to that. And, lastly, if you yourselves do not see your way along that path without passing through darkness or dimness or other obstruction, you must not allow yourselves to be pushed forward along that path blindly by any demon pushing you from behind, by telling you the prisoner is a liar and a cheat, and a bad man. You must keep yourselves free from that. It has a bearing upon the case, if you can go on, but must not allow it to push you on. I am quite sure whatever verdict you arrive at will meet the justice of the case, so far as Providence has allowed it to be revealed. Do your duty. Think of nothing that people may say. Do your duty manfully, either in convicting the prisoner, if you must convict him, or in acquitting him, if you are not tied up to the conclusion on the evidence that you must convict. Gentlemen, that is all I have to say to you. You have listened attentively to this case, and know it in all its bearings. And now you have to do your duty by the Crown and by the prisoner.

SENSATION IN THE COURT.

A great buzz of conversation arose as the Judge ceased speaking. The Judge and jury at once retired and the Court was given over to unrestrained babble and conversation. It was generally felt that Mr Comrie Thomson had not made a very good job of the defence. The Judge, however, from the outset took up a most emphatic line in favour of the prisoner, and long before the jury retired it was felt that the result was a foregone conclusion. It was seven minutes to four when the summing up finished, and many thought the jury need not retire at all, as after the Judge's statement, they could scarcely do anything but return a verdict of "Not proven." Quarter of an hour passed and still the jury did not appear. Meanwhile the speech of the Crown was canvassed on all hands. It was generally admitted that Mr. Asher's carefully built up case had been more severely damaged by the searching criticism of the Judge than by the somewhat piecemeal refutation of Mr. Comrie Thomson.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock the "ting" of the jury bell caused a great revival of interest, and immediately thereafter the jurymen entered and took their places. His Lordship also re-entered, and the prisoner was brought up.

VERDICT—NOT PROVEN.

The Clerk of the Court, rising, said:—"Gentlemen, what is your verdict?"

"My Lord," said the foreman, rising amid breathless silence, "we find a verdict of not proven on both charges."

There was no demonstration in Court, though the decision was—in view of the Judge's summing up dead against the Crown case—contrary to general expectation. Immediately after a ringing cheer from Parliament Square, heard distinctly in Court, announced that the news had passed with lightning speed to the streets. After the Judge had thanked the jury in the usual terms the Court emptied rapidly, and in a few minutes the High Court of Justiciary, which had been the scene of this great trial for the past ten days, was quite deserted.

Monson received the verdict without emotion, and was promptly taken below by the two warders.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COST OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, December 22, Mr. Hanbury asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, seeing that the finances of the Government of India require a large loan, he still intended that part of the cost of the Opium Commission should fall on India; and, if so, whether he would afford facilities for a debate on the subject this session.

Mr. Gladstone said that the arrangement to divide the cost of the Opium Commission between the Indian and British taxpayers was arrived at between the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Government, who thought that on the whole it was an equitable arrangement. He did not see that the passing of the East India Loan Bill had any bearing on the subject.

THE BEHAR SURVEY.

Mr. Bartley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the heavy cost and annual tax which will fall on the Native landholders, British planters, and ryots of the thickly populated province of Behar by the cadastral survey; and, whether it is intended to reduce this in any way by legislation.

Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State is aware that the cost of the survey and record of rights in North Behar may reach about 8 a. (or nearly 8d.) per acre. This cost will be incurred once for all; but it has not yet been finally decided what share of the cost will fall upon the landholders and ryots. The cost of maintaining the survey and record of rights, under the scheme now put forward, is limited to ¼ anna per rupee of the annual value—that is, to about 3¾d. in the pound of the rental. Half of this (or less than 2d. in the pound) will fall on the landlords and half on the tenants. The charge is not considered heavy in proportion to the benefits secured, and no legislation is at present contemplated on the subject.

SALE OF INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

On Thursday, December 28, Sir J. Gorst asked the Under-Sedretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relative to the sale of Council Bills.

Mr. G. Russell: Yes; the correspondence is in the hads of the printers, and will be shortly presented.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir John Gorst,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he will lay upon the table of the House the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relative to the sale of Council Bills.

Mr. Alpheus Morton,—East India (Petitions against Orders made in India)—Address for return of the total number of petitions forwarded or presented to the Secretary of State through his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and the subordinate administrations in India, for the five years ending August 31, 1893, complaining of orders passed by the authorities in India, distinguishing the number for each year from each administration, whether from Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives, and the number from each respectively; what number of the petitioners were officials, and what number non-officials; and in the case of officials, in how many cases did the salary or pension of the officer exceed Rs.250 per month; in what number of cases respectively the Secretary of State for India confirmed, varied or reversed the order appealed against.

Mr. James Stuart,—Indian Cantonments (Rules, Regulations, &c.),—To call attention to the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to inquire into the rules, regulations, and practice in the Indian Cantonments and elsewhere in India with regard to prostitution and to the treatment of venereal disease; and to move a resolution.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following are the results of the final examination at the Staff College. The names are arranged in order of seniority of corps:—

Names and Corps.	Qualification in subjects not included in the obligatory course.
Major P H H Massy, 6th Dragoon Guards	.....
Major A G Churchill, 12th Lancers	.....
Capt A Hamilton-Gordon, R A	Russian and Surveying
Capt P J R Crampton, R A	Landscape Drawing and Surveying
Major J W G Dawkins, R A	Surveying
Capt J F Cadell, R A	Landscape Drawing and Surveying
Capt J M Rose, Royal Marine Art	Russian Applied Sciences, and Surveying
Lieut J E Clauson (a) (b), R E	Applied Sciences and Surveying
Capt H S Rawlinson (c), Coldstream Guards	Landscape Drawing and Surveying
Capt H J W Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regt	.....
Capt J R Dyas, Royal Warwick Regt	Applied Sciences and Surveying
Capt H R B Donne, Norfolk Regt	Surveying.
Capt E Montagu, Suffolk Regt	Applied Sciences and Surveying
Capt L J Shadwell (d), Suffolk Regt	German and Surveying
Capt T D O Snow, Somerset Light Infantry	.....
Capt R B Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers	.....
Capt W H Bowes (b), Royal Scots Fusiliers	.....
Capt Hon R White (b), Royal Welsh Fusiliers	German (Distinguished) and Russian
Capt W S Banks, Dorset Regt	Applied Sciences and Surveying
Capt R W P White (c) Welsh Regt	French, Russian, Applied Sciences and Surveying
Capt H C Prichard, Northampton Regt	.....
Capt A G Marrable, York-shire Regt	Landscape Drawing and Surveying.
Capt W T Holland, North Stafford Regt	.....
Capt W G Ley, North Stafford Regt	Surveying
Capt F Gordon, Gordon Highlanders	.....
Capt J A L Haldane, Gordon Highlanders	Russian
Lieut H H Wilson, Rifle Brigade	.....
Capt A W L Bayly, D S O, Indian Staff Corps	Surveying
Capt W A Watson, Indian Staff Corps	.....
Capt F M Edwards, Indian Staff Corps	Landscape Drawing, Applied Sciences, and Surveying
Lieut F Tweddell (c), Indian Staff Corps	Russian

(a) obtained 8 of the maximum aggregate number of mark
(b) Distinguished in French. (c) Distinguished in German.
(d) Distinguished in Reconnaissance.
(e) Distinguished in Landscape Drawing.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—December 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J Still, B
Mr F J Pope, B
Mr W A Fowler, M
Mr H A Moss, M
Mr F J A Hill, Bo

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F S Barker, B, 6 mo M C
Mr T C Hill, B, 2 mo M C
Mr W A Hasted, M, extraordinary leave without pay to March 5, 1894.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H Humfress, B
Mr H J Lloyd, B
Mr A B Barnard, B
Mr H Barlow, B
Mr J W Wilkinson, Bo

ANARCHY IN ACTION.

On the intelligence of the bomb outrage in the French Chamber becoming known in Odessa, various groups of students proceeded to hold demonstrations of sympathy with the French Anarchists. They were dispersed by the police, however, and eleven persons were arrested.

A *Times* telegram from Paris says:—The Government is losing no time in applying the recent enactments against the Anarchists. The Minister of the Interior is actively engaged in strengthening the provincial police. Some hundred new commisaries are to be appointed. The whole question, however, is one of great difficulty. The appointment and control of the police naturally belong to the locality, but in Socialist centres there would be a real danger in leaving this responsibility to the municipalities. France, after beginning to undo the work of centralisation, would appear in this matter to be returning to the Napoleonic ideal.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—No stone is being left unturned by the police to discover the authors of the recent bomb outrages at Barcelona and elsewhere. The latest arrests are those of a man named Cermeno and his son, who, it is believed, were implicated in the attempt on the life of Marshal Campos and the explosion in the Liceo Theatre. A search was made at their lodgings, and documents were found tending to show their complicity in the two affairs. Isolated outrages continue to be reported from different parts of the country. A bomb was exploded on Wednesday night outside an apothecary's shop in the village of Sada, in Coruna. The building was completely wrecked. There was no loss of life.

Reuter's agency at Barcelona telegraphed on Dec. 23:—

An important discovery of bombs and other explosives was made this morning by the gendarmerie acting under the directions of Senor Larroet, prefect, whose active researches of the last few days have met with so much success that he was to-day able to make a raid upon the place where the Anarchists have been in the habit of loading their bombs. A large amount of explosives of all sorts was seized, including forty pearshaped bombs weighing 2 kilogrammes each, and a quantity of nitroglycerine, acids, and caps, as well as several books on chemistry. The Anarchist laboratory where these seizures were made was fitted up in a large cave at the bottom of a ravine near the village of Vallvidrera, and not far from this city. The place was most difficult to discover owing to the entrance being concealed by brushwood and huge boulders of rock. Most of the bombs found were charged. A man named Cerezuelo, who was arrested by the police at Huesca, was lodged to-day in the fortress of Montjuich here. He confesses to having been concerned in the outrage at the Liceo Theatre, and states that the bombs used were made at a well-appointed Anarchist laboratory.

A later telegram from Barcelona (Dec. 26) says:—The Anarchist Cerezuelo, who was recently arrested at Huesca, has confessed that he was the actual thrower of the bomb which was hurled from the gallery of the Liceo Theatre and exploded in the stalls. The bombs which were left under the seats and failed to explode were placed in position by the Italian Saldani, who has likewise admitted his guilt. The man Jose Codina manufactured the bombs from models prepared by Jose Bernard Sivepol.

The clue to the entire Anarchist conspiracy was placed in the hands of the police by a little girl eight years of age, the daughter of the mistress of the house in which Codina lodged. The child stated that the bombs used in the outrage against Marshall Martinez Campos were concealed at her mother's house in pots of artificial flowers.

In Paris three Anarchists named Roussel, Vogt, and Thiebault, who went about from house to house begging in favour of what is called "Les Soupes Conferences," have been arrested. "Les Soupes Conferences" were revolutionary meetings, at which the public, consisting chiefly of Anarchists, were treated to a bowl of soup with bread and vegetables, as well as to revolutionary tirades against Government, and especially the bourgeoisie. This fact did not, however, prevent Roussel, Vogt, and Thiebault, who organised these entertainments, from knocking at the doors of the bourgeoisie, and demanding subscriptions for their "soupes conferences." They did not easily brook a refusal, and when they found that mild words failed to draw a subscription of five francs, ten francs, or twenty francs from a bourgeois, they had recourse to hints about the Anarchists remembering it. It is said the papers found upon them by the police were important.

The Socialist students at the Universities of Berlin, Freiburg, Marburg, and Kiel, and the Catholic Academy at Munster, have addressed a manifesto to the International Congress of Socialist Students convened at Geneva.

The London and Provincial Press Agency states that a general conference of Anarchist Communists, which was attended by delegates from many parts of the United Kingdom and from abroad, was held on December 26, at the Club Autonomie, 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. The proceedings were conducted in private, but an official report was furnished. The secretary read letters from various "comrades" on several questions relating to propaganda, and also a statement of policy, which, after considerable discussion, was ultimately agreed to. It was as follows:—

We come before you as revolutionary Anarchist Communists, workers like yourselves, and we earnestly appeal to you for your active sympathy and support so that we may be better able to voice the just claims of our class—at once the most industrious and the most oppressed—and to lay before the world the many reasons we have in striving for the overthrow of the prevailing capitalistic system of society, where the workers, of both sexes and all ages, are used simply to make wealth of, until, when worn out, incapacitated, or not needed, they are thrown away like a sucked orange. . . . We specially urge on all workers the vital necessity for independent thought and action. . . . By surrendering your power into their hands they, with the knowledge of social and political science which you have not the opportunity to acquire, are able to deceive and dupe you into the belief that the whip falls lighter when wielded by other hands. We would destroy the superstition that mastership and slavery are necessary, and would excite men to use every means in their power to bring to an end this hellish system and the powers that maintain it. . . . We are conscious of the immensity of the task we and all revolutionary propagandists have undertaken—the ignorances, prejudices, interests, bigotry, and the thousand-and-one selfish influences and motives that will be brought to bear, but in the face of all this and more we shall persist in the struggle for freedom, in the hope and knowledge that, when our arms tire or our blades be broken, others will have already girded on their armour to continue the battle for the emancipation of labour throughout the world. In a struggle like this we hold that all means, however desperate, are justifiable. We shall expose and denounce all so-called statesmen and reformers, be they aristocrats, plutocrats, or democrats, who, whatever their intentions, are but prolonging the evils and inequalities we would destroy.

The conference terminated at a late hour and was followed by a ball.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The Anarchist Marpeaux, who some weeks ago fatally stabbed a detective at a Paris post office in order to escape arrest, turns out to be the man who fired a revolver shot at M. Floquest on the night of Aug. 31. Marpeaux has admitted the fact, but says that he intended only to frighten M. Floquet.—*Daily tel.*

The police on Tuesday searched the rooms of the mother of the Anarchist Colas, who was recently arrested at Orleans. They discovered a number of important letters and documents, which reveal the existence of a veritable Anarchist plot and afford the authorities some valuable clues.

The magistrate has concluded his examination of the case of the Anarchist Vaillant, who has been committed for trial at the Seine Assizes on Jan. 5.

Madrid, Dec. 27.—Great alarm was caused at the Royal Opera House here last night by a rumour, which rapidly spread through the building, that the police feared an Anarchist outrage. The majority of the audience hurriedly left the house and circulated the report in all directions, causing intense excitement in the city. The alarm was so great that the Governor deemed it necessary to appear and reassure the people.

It seems that the Governor of Madrid received two letters threatening that he would be blown up with dynamite at the theatre. The Queen Regent with some of the Infantas was to have attended the performance, but the Governor thought it well to advise her not to go. The absence of the Queen and the dissemination of rumours of intended dynamite attempts caused the panic.—*Reuter.*

The *London Echo* has the following paragraph:—Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay, will return to England in the spring, when he proposes to retire from active service. Sir Charles is now seventy-two years of age, and he has been on the Bench in Bombay for nearly thirty years. Before going to the East he served for some time as Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands, so that, on the whole, he has had quite a long judicial career. Sir Charles has done some good work in Bombay, and personally he will be much missed by all classes of the community in the Western Presidency. He was knighted in 1860, when he was given the Chief Justiceship of the Ionian Islands.

THE MATABELE WAR.

A TELEGRAM, dated Bulawayo, Dec. 16, says:—Native reports that Captain Wilson

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A PAMPHLET by Colonel de Foligno has been published at Paris, proposing that France should ally herself with the Mussulmen in Africa with the object of extending her influence. By concluding an alliance with the Moors the author declares France will compel them to live in peace with the Spaniards, and, allied with the Moors and the Spaniards, France will be the mistress of the Western Mediterranean, for Spain could place sufficient artillery along the Bay of Algeciras to render Gibraltar untenable.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL RIVALRY.

The journal *Paris* publishes an interview with M. Lockroy in regard to the recent complaints of the alleged defective condition of the French Navy. M. Lockroy is represented to have expressed the opinion, in the course of this interview, that the Italian Navy was the finest in the world. He announced his intention of addressing an interpellation to the Government, as soon as the Chambers reassemble, on the present position of France in regard to the number and serviceableness of her ironclads and torpedo boats.

The Daily *News* correspondent at Paris writes on Dec. 23:—M. Clemenceau continues to depreciate the French Navy, and one might fancy the naval scare ridiculous had been blown across the Channel by the recent storms, and that a number of the newspapers there were down with the epidemic. The fever has been fed by Admiral Rieunier's circular, and now the Press is almost unanimous in demanding a Governmental inquiry as soon as the Chamber meets after the Christmas recess. The *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, and *Debats* seem to be the only papers content with a policy of letting well alone; but the *Temps*, *Radical*, *Nation*, *Rappel*, *Dix-neuvieme*, *Siecle*, *Lanterne*, *Estafette*, *Jour*, *Voltaire Paris*, and *Eclair* all clamour in the name of patriotism for great and speedy additions to France's naval strength. M. Clemenceau brings the question up again in the *Justice* and pulverises M. Weil, who, in writing on the subject, in the *Debats*, expresses a bland satisfaction with things as they are.

According to M. Clemenceau, the naval defences on the Channel side are less adequate than those on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, and they are bad enough. The torpedo-boats are a ghastly failure, the projectiles which they launch are so little under control that they behave like squibs in their eccentric motions, and have been known to turn round and make straight for home in a fashion most alarming. Of ironclads, the Magenta is the most conspicuous failure. Its boilers are so bad that the engines are never allowed to give their full speed of 16½ knots an hour, for fear of a terrible accident. What is the use of 16½ knots when the Re Umberto can do 18, and either retreat or approach, with an advantage of 1½ knots in its favour? Then the Magenta cannot turn like the Re Umberto, which goes right round in three minutes with an insignificant list of only 3 degs. The French ship, in a dead calm, listed 8 degs., going only 15 knots, whereas the speed of the Re Umberto, under the same circumstances, was 16 knots. When her guns are run out on one side the 8 degs. rise to 11 degs., which is a serious matter, as the case might occur in actual warfare with the possible addition of a gale of wind. The Dupuy de Lome has turned out such a bad bargain that although four years have elapsed since she was launched she is still undergoing her trials.

Paris, Dec. 25.—M. Clemenceau publishes two further letters from Toulon. According to one of these, two torpedo-boats ordered to Corsica last April were found unserviceable, one requiring boiler and the other keel repairs. A third boat was selected, but this also had a damaged keel, and after several weeks two others had to be despatched. What is worst of all is that the repairs are only now being effected, the eight months' delay having of course increased the damage. The second letter insists, in spite of official contradictions, that the Magenta, ironclad, cannot keep upright, and that the second trial trip has been indefinitely postponed because it would be a risk of 600 lives and of 25,000,000 frs. M. Clemenceau presses for a Parliamentary inquiry.

The *Justice* publishes a telegram from Toulon stating that on the return of the French Mediterranean Squadron to that port from the Gulf of Juan, the cruiser Magenta, which is held to be the most perfect type of her class in the French Navy, arrived considerably behind the rest of the fleet. M. Clemenceau asks how long the Parliamentary inquiry demanded by him is to be delayed. Several Paris newspapers reproduce the article in the *Petit Marseillais* alleging that the information contained in the articles on Toulon recently published by a London paper was originally supplied by an Englishman who is the captain of the Prince of Monaco's yacht.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Paris (Dec. 21):—The supposed intention of the Germans to create a camp on the Belgian frontier would seem to have aroused much excitement in army circles in Belgium, and the *Independance Belge* has been considering the probable results for that country if France were to fix a camp at Givet. On this question the *Temps* says:—

It has been thought necessary to contradict this news. In our opinion it contradicts itself. That part of the department of the Ardennes which project upon Belgian territory, and which was left to us in 1815 when a portion of the Ardennes was taken away from us is very narrow and very mountainous. It is in no way suitable for a camp, as it has no shooting-range large enough. Givet has now only the value of a *tete-de-point*, and its fortifications have been reduced in class by a recent Bill. Our defence is lower down towards Maubeuge, Hirson, Montmedy, and Longwy. It is not absolutely perfect, but it is respectable. Moreover, like all the defences of the frontier, constitutes a network, behind which the concentration of troops can be effected. Moreover, the Germans deny that they intend to create a camp at Malmedy. The German General staff pretends that it needs for the troops of the 8th Army Corps a piece of country sufficiently open to afford the infantry long-range shooting as it is no longer possible to practise in the neighbourhood of large towns. It has, therefore, come to Malmedy, a poor and marshy region, where there are only scattered villages. The French have established similar camps at Chalons, Saint-Medard, Ruchard, and Auvours. Public opinion need not, therefore, become excited. But it is the duty of our staff to keep an eye on that camp and on the conduct of our neighbours. If Malmedy became a camp for the concentration of troops it would be time to consider the increase of our means of defence in the direction of the Ardennes and Hainaut.

RUSSIA AND THE DANUBE.

The *Times* publishes the following important minute on this subject from an evidently semi-official source:—

Among the most important, and until recently most firmly established, results of the Crimean War and the Treaty of Paris of 1856 must be held the application to the Danube of the principles of free navigation, extended by the Congress of Vienna to other great European rivers, and the statesmanlike project of placing the Danube under the joint control of the States of Europe. The European Commission of the Danube, nominated by the Great Powers stands now as the embodiment of principles solemnly adopted by Europe in the Treaty of Paris.

The Treaty of London of 1871 and the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 left undiminished the security of this great settlement, of such importance to the prosperity of Eastern Europe, and of such moment to all trading countries such as our own. But, during the negotiations which preceded the Treaty of London of 1883 Earl Granville intimated his assent to a seemingly unimportant proposition of the Russian delegate. That consent, embodied in the treaty, seems now likely to nullify the European control of the great Eastern waterway. It allowed Russia to remove the northern or Kilia branch of the Danube from the jurisdiction of the European Commission.

Never have the continuity of method and persistence of aim of Russian diplomacy been more strikingly exemplified than in the history of the successive steps taken in this one section of a policy of aggression and annexation. The attitude of Russia towards European control of the Danube has varied with Russian interests. Up to 1878, when by annexation of territory Russia became a riparian State, the Russian Government was in favour of European control, because Russia had a share of that control, and part is better than none. Since the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, Russian policy of annexation has dictated a different attitude. Her aim, checked only by financial difficulties, has been to keep a way open by which she may remove her subjects from the control of the European Commission, and establish a rivalry in trade facilities, destined to undermine the Commission sooner or later. The result of this line of action will be not merely financial advantage to Russia, but, much more than that, political advantage. Russia will save the dues now paid by Russians to the European Commission, and will replenish its treasury by dues on such non-Russian trade as may be attracted to the Kilia branch. Besides this, Russia wishes to put an end to that *pessimum exemplum*—European control of any portion of Eastern territory; because that joint control may prove a serious obstacle to further annexation.

The *Grashdanin* lately announced that the Russian Government had appointed a commission to draw up a project for deepening the Kilia branch from the sea to its junction with the main branch of the Danube at Tulcitsa. The Russian engineer Lischine has already estimated that the expense of dredging the Kilia channel to a depth of 18 feet would be 1,810,000 roubles. But the Russian Government, finding that this depth would not enable it to compete for traffic with the Sulina channel under the European Commission, wishes to dredge the Kilia channel to a depth of 20½ feet. The Board of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company, with an opportuneness which does credit to Russian management, was the nominal agency which initiated the discussion, by presenting to the Ministry a memorial proving that this engineering project is necessary for the prosperity of the Russian Danubian territory. The memorial observes that during the three years 1890-91-92 Russia had to pay the European Commission over 150,000 frs. for the passage of its ships, and that this expense would be saved.

The execution of the Kilia project will therefore necessitate the most careful scrutiny by the Great Powers. Action could easily have been taken if the settlement effected by the Treaty of Berlin had been left undisturbed, and the exclusion of all territorial jurisdiction over the Lower Danube maintained. Unfortunately, however, European statesmen can only take their stand on the Treaty of London of 1883. But that treaty, although unadvisedly allowing Russia to remove its recently annexed territory from the European control established by the Treaty of Paris for all the mouths of the Danube, does nowhere deny the European interest which still exists as to Danube navigation, affected, as it may be, by the deepening of hitherto unused channels. Article V. of the Treaty of London provides:—

"An cas ou la Russie ou la Roumanie entreprendrait des travaux, soit dans le bras mixte, soit entre les deux rives qui leur appartiennent respectivement, l'autorite competente donnera connaissance a la Commission Europeenne des plans de ces travaux, dans le seul but de constater qu'ils ne portent aucune atteinte a l'etat de navigabilite des autres bras."

Article VII. provides:—

"En vue de sauvegarder les interests reciproques de la navigation dans le bras de Soulina et le bras de Kilia, le Gouvernement Russe, afin d'assurer une entente a ce sujet, saisira les Gouvernments representes dans la Commission Europeenne des Reglements de Peage qu'il jugerait utile d'introduire."

If, therefore, the Russian project of making the Kilia branch navigable be carried out, the least that European Governments are entitled to under treaty is to insist that the current through the Sulina channel shall not be impeded or lessened, and that no competition of tariffs shall be set up by Russia against the European Commission.

Apart, however, from considerations of minimum rights under the text of the Treaty of London, it is plain that any exercise of the privilege of deepening the Kilia channel not in the contemplation of the States of Europe in 1883 would be a violation of that treaty, and of the Treaty of Paris, which by Article VIII. it confirms. The wording of Article V., and the terms of the proposition of the Russian delegate in the preliminary conference in London, show clearly that the exclusion of the Kilia branch from the jurisdiction of the Commission was regarded as a merely local and provincial matter and that the step was looked upon as a mere recognition of the territorial authority of the Czar and Roumania in a place where it was unnecessary to assert European authority. If, however, a formal recognition of power to deepen a shallow channel of merely local importance is to be used by Russia so as to set up a commercial rival to the channel administered by the European Commission and so to undermine the European control of the Danube then the public faith of Russia pledged to Europe in 1856 and 1883 is to be violated and the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of London are to be set at naught.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY—A PROTEST.

NEITHER on the third reading of the Indian Loan Bill in the House of Commons, nor during its subsequent discussion in the House of Lords, was any fresh light thrown upon the currency policy of the Indian Government. Sir William Harcourt would, apparently, have us believe that reticence is being observed of set purpose. The Government, he said, had declined to consult Parliament with regard to the closing of the Indian mints, because they did not want to bring about a wild speculation in silver in India during the discussion in the House; and, he added, "If it be necessary to adopt any other change in the currency of India, we shall take the same course, and we shall not promote the most wild speculation on the subject by saying beforehand what we are likely to do under some possible contingency. A more reckless and unjustifiable proceeding than that is impossible to conceive." In speaking thus, Sir William Harcourt conveniently ignored the fact that, although Parliament was not suffered to know beforehand of the intended closing of the mints, it had somehow or other become known to certain financiers, who were thereby enabled to earn a profit for themselves at the expense of the Indian Government. The policy of secrecy, therefore, did not prevent speculation in silver, it merely confined the gains derived from the speculation to a privileged few. That is surely not an achievement upon which the Government should plume themselves, or which they can wish to see repeated. With all deference to Sir William Harcourt, therefore, we must take leave to doubt whether the reason he gave for the refusal of the Government to disclose their future plans is the true reason. A much more likely explanation of their reticence is, that in this currency experiment they are not proceeding upon any definite plan, and have no clear ideas as to how the end at which they are aiming is to be attained. That it has been so up till now we know. Speaking as a member of the Indian Currency Committee, Mr. Courtney told the House that when they concurred in the closing of the Indian mints they did not anticipate either that the Secretary of State would refuse to sell his drafts for what they would fetch, or that a sterling loan would be raised here while a corresponding amount of silver is being piled up in the Indian Treasury. Nor was such action contemplated by the Secretary of State himself, who ultimately adopted it in deference to urgent representations from India. It is clear, therefore, that thus far the Government have been acting upon no carefully thought out and settled plan. Their whole policy has been a policy of experiment. One plan is to be tried to-day, and another to-morrow. But of all things, the currency of a nation is the one that lends itself the least to this method of treatment, since to unsettle the currency is to unsettle the whole business of a country.

In view of Sir William Harcourt's claim to deal with Indian currency affairs without either the previous knowledge or consent of Parliament, these are facts that ought to be remembered. And it is the more necessary to keep them in mind because the Indian Government are credited with the intention of trying yet another experiment. The belief is very widely entertained that they purpose imposing an import duty upon silver, and in anticipation of this large shipments of the metal are now being made to India. The time, however, it seems to us has come when this purely haphazard manner of dealing with a most momentous affair should no longer be acquiesced in. It is all very well for the Government to say that they accept full responsibility in the matter; but the responsibility of a Government which may be out of office before many months are over will certainly not compensate India for any injury she may sustain through their action in the meanwhile. And even the advocates of the proposed duty admit that it may finally have injurious results. It will certainly be injurious to an industry which the Indian Government has repeatedly been desirous of fostering—the silver-manufacturing industry. In so far as it is operative in shutting silver out of India, it will tend to still further depress the price of the metal, and thus to derange still more India's trade with China and other silver-using countries; and there are other objections to it, which we have dealt with so recently that we need not again advert to them now. And what we very strongly maintain is, that Parliament will not be justified in suffering such additional risks to be run, as it were, blindfold. There have been already enough, and more than enough, of hand-to-hand expedients, and as regards this one, at all events, it cannot be contended that Parliamentary inquiry must be burked in order to prevent speculation. There is an easy means of preventing speculation. All that the Government have to do, if they really meditate the imposition of the import duty, is to ask Parliament for authority to impose it tentatively, upon the understanding that if not ultimately sanctioned, any duty that may have been paid will be refunded to importers. Such a course of procedure would tend far less to promote speculation than the present dubiety as to the intentions of the Government, while it would preserve Parliamentary control, and insure that the grave currency problem, which is now being dealt with in a casual and arbitrary fashion, would be adequately discussed and considered. For our part, we hold that before venturing upon any further experiments with the Indian currency, it would be wise to wait until the results of those already made can be ascertained. But if further action is to be taken, let it at least be done with due deliberation, with some clear conception of its probable effects, and not merely as a fresh leap in the dark.—*The Economist.*

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Eno's fruit salt. Re. -8 and Rs. 4-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

OFFICIAL VIEWS IN 1876.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just published contains extracts of a letter, dated October 1876, from the Government of India, and a resolution of the same Government in September of that year, embodying the views of the Government at that time upon the consequences of the depreciation of silver.

In its letter the Indian Government says:—

Should the value of the rupee fall permanently below 1s. 8½d., a contingency which certainly at the present time cannot be regarded as impossible, then, in order to maintain financial equilibrium, it would become necessary for us to adopt measures either for raising the value of our standard, or for reducing our ordinary expenditure, or increasing our revenues. We calculate roughly that for every 1d. by which the sterling equivalent of a rupee may fall below 1s. 8½d. we shall be compelled to improve by one crore of rupees the balance of our account, excluding the extraordinary expenditure. To whatever extent the decrease in the sterling value of the rupee is caused by an increase in the value of gold, there is a direct addition to the burden of the liabilities of India to Great Britain, the main item of which is the great sum disbursed yearly, under fixed conditions, from our Home Treasury. An addition to the liabilities of India arising from an increase in the value of gold, so far as it affects the State, can be legitimately met only by an equivalent improvement of the account of revenue and ordinary expenditure—i.e., either by an increase in the revenue or a decrease in the ordinary expenditure; there is no way of avoiding this necessity. To meet any obligation thus caused by raising the value of our standard unit of value would, we conceive, be an especially vicious form of class taxation; for the burden of it (while virtually raising the demand of Government on those who reap the products of the soil would fall exclusively upon the poor and indebted, the rich and creditor class benefiting, like the State, at the expense of the rest. We should consider this expedient quite inadmissible. On the other hand, to whatever extent the decrease in the sterling value of the rupee may be due to a decrease in the value of silver, there is (apart from the increased charge necessary to meet our obligations at home in gold) no real addition to the sum of the liabilities of the country, and what is called for is a redistribution of these liabilities, not involving, on the whole, any increase of taxation, or, directly, any decrease of expenditure. Such readjustment could only be made thoroughly by a restoration of the last value of the standard unit of value; but this would be a costly measure, beset with serious obstacles, and fraught with difficulties, the formidable character of which must not be underrated. We consider it certain that if we should find it necessary to make any change in our standard unit of value, it would be incumbent upon us sooner or later, and more or less quickly, to call in our old currency, and directly or indirectly, at the public expense, to substitute a new currency representing the new standard by real value. We are quite aware that our standard of value might be enhanced without any immediate change in the body of our currency, and that we might for a time enjoy many of the advantages of a gold standard without undergoing the expense of introducing a gold currency. But we wholly distrust the advice and conclusions of those who think that such a state of things could be tolerated permanently, or even for any considerable length of time; in other words, that we could introduce an enhanced standard, and yet indefinitely escape the obligation to introduce an enhanced currency. So long as the currency of a country is out of accord with the standard the country is exposed to all the evils of an inconvertible paper currency, the value of its money abroad differs from its domestic value, and the community is exposed to the depredations of coiners and forgers. It seems to us out of the question to expect that it would, under any circumstances now conceivable, be proper for the Government to adopt a gold standard unit based upon the common popular assumption that the proper value of the rupee is one-tenth of a pound sterling. The highest estimate of what might now be a proper sterling value for a new gold standard unit of value in British India could hardly exceed 1s. 9d. For the present, however, it is only necessary to remember that, inasmuch as the country must eventually bear the loss of the value of the called-in rupees, as compared with that of the new standard unit, the cost of the measure would depend, in one aspect, directly upon the value fixed for this new unit, whatever it might be. The question still remains for discussion whether the cost of any measure for changing the standard of value and the material of the full legal-tender coinage of British India should fall upon the public revenues or upon the holders of the coinage. In our present judgment there can be no doubt that, if the standard of value and the currency are for the public weal changed by an act of the Government, the entire cost of the measure should in justice be borne by the State, and should not fall upon the individuals who happen to own the currency when it is called in.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

A MEMORANDUM, prepared at the instance of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Sir Lachmessur Singh, K.C.E.I., has been sent out with his compliments to every member of the two Houses of Parliament and to the Press, on the subject of the Behar Cadastral Survey. The paper criticises with some severity the action of the Secretary of State in sanctioning the Survey, without affording the zemindars and ryots an opportunity of stating their views in opposition to the proposals of the Bengal Government, or rather of the Government of India, for it is more than probable that Sir Charles Elliott was sent to Bengal in order to carry this scheme through, with what ultimate intentions it is not necessary for the moment to inquire. The Memorandum is confined to a criticism of the methods of the Indian Government in dealing with this case, and that it raises issues of some importance may be judged from the following extract:—

The want of consideration exhibited throughout these proceedings for the feelings and interests of the landed class throughout a great province affords a striking view of the ideas still prevalent in highest official quarters of the Indian Administration with regard to the treatment of native interests. In this remarkable abuse of authority, an absence is displayed by all concerned of the most elementary sense of justice and regard for native susceptibilities. The Secretary of State himself records in the despatch which sanctions the proceedings, a warning that he is about to approve a scheme which will excite deep and widespread dissatisfaction. He has before him despatches expressing in rather strong terms the dissent of a body of experienced Bengal officials from the conclusions of the knot of their colleagues who were promoting the scheme. He never thinks of suggesting that some effort should be made, before a final decision is arrived at, to gauge the extent, or modify the intensity of the expected opposition. He does not consider that, before assenting to a measure which, as he is warned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Board of Revenue, is destined to stir up truble and irritation, it would be advisable, by independent inquiry to ascertain from the classes to be affected the grounds of their repugnance to it. He agrees that an immense scheme relating to an agricultural population numbering sixteen millions and to a vast area of territory, requiring years for its execution, and imposing a heavy tax, may be launched by a Government Resolution.

The power to act in this arbitrary manner may perhaps be proved to rest in the Indian Government; but the propriety of exercising it cannot be defended. In Bengal the experiment is peculiarly infelicitous. Bengal is the province in which the education of the native in European ideas has been most advanced. It is the cradle of that agitation for rights of native representation in the Legislature, and a larger influence in the administration of India of which the National Congress is an exponent, which has led to the sanction by Parliament of a measure for satisfying, to a limited extent, native aspirations. It is strange that this should be the field, and this the time chosen by a British Minister, to sanction an administrative Act which imposes on a large population an unwelcome scheme and a heavy burthen, without affording them the shadow of an opportunity to state their objections or protect their interests.

The Memorandum also sharply attacks Sir A. P. Mac Donnell's last minute.

THE *Osaka Mainichi* gives the following statistics regarding the cotton spinning industry of Japan:—The total number of spindles working at present is 360,000, consuming about eight millions pounds of raw cotton which costing on an average 13¼ cents per lb. brings the cost up to 1,093,500 yen per month. This is equal to ninety-seven millions pounds of cotton manufactured into yarn each year. There are over 200,000 spindles now in course of construction, for which fifty-four millions pounds of cotton additional will be required in the near future. When all these spindles are in working order a total of 151,200,000 lbs., of raw cotton will be consumed in the different mills in Japan. The proportion of different species of cotton to be used in the Japanese mills is stated as American, 26,460,000 lb; Indian, 105,840,000 lbs.; Chinese, 44,100,000 lbs; and native staple, 3,360,000 lbs.

THE PROPOSED DOCK AT GIBRALTAR.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, December 19 Viscount Sidmouth, in rising to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, in framing the Navy Estimates for 1894, to ask for a vote for the construction of a dock at Gibraltar, remarked that the necessity for such a dock had been largely increased by recent events. If the result of what was passing in the other House should be to lead her Majesty's Government to make considerable additions to the Navy, that necessity would be still greater. France was constructing important naval works at Tunis, and was making efforts in other directions, and every moment of delay was a matter of importance. As to expense, the cost of a dock at Gibraltar would not be more than about one-third of the price of a large ironclad. He concluded by asking the question which stood in his name.

Earl Spencer said: I fully share the views of the noble viscount as to the importance of the subject brought before your lordships. On a former occasion I made some remarks in answer to a somewhat similar question addressed to me last session. I certainly did not speak unfavourably as to the necessity of having a dock at Gibraltar, and I have not altered my opinion since that time. I am afraid, however, that I cannot give a positive answer to the question put to me. This is the time of year when the various Government Departments are considering their estimates, and the Admiralty is no exception to this. The question of the dock at Gibraltar is now being considered, but, until the estimates are finally settled, it would be improper for me to declare what the intentions of the Government are. It is extremely inconvenient to describe piecemeal what the estimates contain, and my only answer, therefore, is that the question of the dock at Gibraltar is being considered as the estimates are now being placed before the Government.

The Marquess of Salisbury: I cannot let this occasion pass without a word in support of the views of the noble viscount. The importance of Gibraltar is enormous and is markedly growing in consequence of the events of the last year. The full and safe possession of Gibraltar, a possession which shall be free alike from any danger which may threaten it by land and any danger which may threaten it, by torpedoes from the opposite coasts—the possession of Gibraltar in the true and full sense is absolutely necessary for the junction and co-operation of the Channel and Mediterranean fleets, and especially when, as I hope, the Channel Fleet will assume larger proportions than at present. If that be the case, if it be necessary to make the fleets act together when you wish, and that Gibraltar should be in our full and safe possession in ordinary times, it is still more necessary now, because we must remember that a moral junction has taken place between the Cronstadt and the Toulon fleets. I feel that the restoration of Gibraltar to that position which it occupied in past times is one of the most important subjects which could occupy our attention.

The subject then dropped.

The House and the French Chamber—The Lord Chancellor: My lords, I have received from the president of the French Chamber a letter in the following terms:—"I had the honour to read yesterday, amid the warmest applause in the French Chamber, the letter by which your Excellency has transmitted to me the expression of the sympathy of the English House of Lords, and the Chamber has requested me to communicate to your Excellency the sentiments of lively gratitude which it has experienced."

The Earl of Kimberley:—I move that the letter be instead in the journals of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE eighty-eighth half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Dec. 15, at Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. T. R. Watt, who presided, moved the adoption of the report for the past half-year, showing a decrease in receipts as compared with the corresponding half of 1892 of 14,93,41., or 6·36 per cent., the expenditure being 17,882., or 1·35 per cent. higher, and the ratio of expenditure to receipts 45·57 against 41·90 per cent. The net profit, in Indian currency, amounted to 7·s., 1,28,55,930 from which there had to be deducted payment to the Government, in respect of State lines worked by the company, guaranteed interest and contributions to the provident fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,70,555 divisible equally between the Government and the company. The company's share, remitted from India at the current rate of exchange, enabled the directors to recommend a dividend at the rate of 17s. 8d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest. The period under review, he said had been affected by dulness of trade and decline of markets, causing the considerable falling off in goods traffic already mentioned. Nevertheless, the result was fairly satisfactory, and exceeded the estimate made in June last. Great attention had been given to the iron bridges, and strengthening works had been undertaken where found necessary. Part of this expenditure being of an exceptional character, had been met out of capital, and the balance out of extraordinary casualities to works fund. They were gradually increasing their consumption of Indian coal, thus making them more independent of the English market. As regards the current half-year, there was a falling off in receipts up to the present, and the net revenue would probably fall short of the guaranteed interest. The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. H. Wollaston Blake, and carried, as was also a resolution adopting the Forged Transfers Act.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The seventy-sixth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held on Dec. 15, at Canon Street Hotel, Major-General J. S. Trevor in the chair. The report for the half-year ended June 30 showed a net increase in the earnings of 64,121l. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said a dividend for a half-year of 5l. 17s. 6d. per cent. on a railway which shared profits with Government was rather a startling phenomenon. Such a dividend had never been paid before on a guaranteed Indian railway, and he did not suppose they would ever see its recurrence. The increase in the regular dividend was not due to any great expansion of traffic. There had been expansion, but it had been small in the aggregate in consequence of the collapse of the wheat trade; what had helped was the economy with which the line had been worked. The net earnings on the line have been more than one eighth greater than have ever been before recorded, although the gross receipts were not 3 per cent, more than in the first half of 1892. On the Rajpootana Malwa Railway the gross and net results were much the same as in the first half of 1892; but that half was record half, having proved 10 per cent. better in net receipts than any previous similar period. For the current half-year their agent expected that their earnings would be sufficient to give next July 10s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2l. 10s. (or 3s. for the half-year), against 5s. paid last July. This proposed dividend of 3 per cent. for the second half of 1893 had only been twice mached in the company's history, and had never been exceeded. The directors might have made dividend now announced for July 1894 a little higher out of funds they had in hand; but the Government of India, or rather their engineering advisers, had started a scare about their girders. There had been no girder failures, but the Government of India appeared to think there might be some when their girders got older and had suffered more from wear and tear. The report was adopted.

INDIAN MIDIAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Presiding on Dec. 15 at the sixteenth ordinary half yearly general meeting of this company at Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. T. R. Watt moved the adoption of the report and accounts for the six months ended June 30. The deficiency in the net revenue as compared with the corresponding half of 1892 was, he said, Rs. 1,62,344 practically what he had forecast in June last, but not an unsatisfactory result having regard to the continued stagnation in demand for wheat for export to Europe. The total weight of goods carried showed a falling off 26,291 tons, caused chiefly by wheat, but there was a large decrease in mustard, rape, and other oil seeds. The coaching receipts also showed a small decrease, owing to exceptional pilgrim traffic during the period with which comparison was made. Both first and second class passenger traffic shows increases both in numbers and money, and there was also a material increase in the coaching traffic interchanged with the Great India Peninsula via Itaria, and at the junctions in the north, which was perhaps the best proof of the public appreciating the service between Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. The adoption of the report was carried, together with a resolution adopting the Forged Transfers Act.

WHEN the Siamese question comes up in the Chamber after the holidays on M. François Deloncle's promised interpellation, it is probable, M. Blowitz says, that the country will have the benefit of information even more authoritative than that of the Deputy for Castellane. M. le Myre de Vilers landed at Marseilles yesterday on his way home from Cochin-China. As deputy for that colony and as the special envoy of the Republic to the Court of Bankok during the period of strained relations, he can hardly avoid offering the Chamber a certain amount of necessary information on the general relations of France and Siam and on the buffer State. On the packet with him, coming from the Far East, were the commander of the despatch boat *Comete* and the M. Pouar who piloted the French vessels up to Bankok on the memorable night they crossed the bar.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.—Dec. 15.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut S Joseph, Lord Lovat, from 2nd Batt the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Sec. Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C R E Radcyffe, resigned.

2nd Life Guards.—Sec. Lieut the Hon. N W Hill Trevor to be Lieutenant, vice R A H Peel, prompted.

5th Dragon Guards.—Lieut G H Watson, from 4th Batt the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieutenant, on augmentation; the Hon. R. L. Pomeroy (University candidate) to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H F Tiarks, deceased.

5th Lancers—Lieut E F S Aron, from the 5th Bn the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H V Platt, promoted.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut A C Duckworth, from the Carmarthen Artillery Western Divison Royal Artillery, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C A Hope, resigned.

7th Hussars—Sec Lieut-Col J L Hunt, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay; Lieut the Hon C B F Greville, from 3rd Batt Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlander), to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L R Crawley, deceased.

9th Lancers.—Serg Major D Laing, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon. Capt. J. Forsythe retired.

11th Hussars.—Lieut G T Williams, from 4th Batt the Devonshire Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F P Bacon promoted.

18th Hussars.—Lieut A C M'Lachlan, from the Pembroke Artillery Western Division Royal Artillery, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice P S F Claridge seconded.

19th Hussars.—Lieut A J Campbell, from 3rd Btn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Sec. Lieutenant, vice G J F Jidwill, seconded.

20th Hussars.—Lieut H Acland Troyte, from 4th Btn the Devonshire Regt to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H Goulding, deceased,

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut G G Macdonald to be Captain, vice A P Crawly, promoted. Sec Lieut R Le N., Lord Ardee, to be Lieutenant, vice G G Macdonald.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieuts H A Chandas Pole Gell, from 3rd Batt, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice H T Peel, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt).—Lieut P D Fitzgerald, from the Local Military Forces, Victoria to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A Vickerman, promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt).—Lieut E M Townend, from 3rd Battalion, to be Sec Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant E A F Red), seconded; Lieut J G Constable, from 4th Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to be Sec Lieutenant vice F P G Kelly seconded.

SouthStaffordshire Regt.—Lieut G M Renny, from 3rd King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut D H Barker, promoted; Lieut F H Parkin, from the Haddington Artillery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R Cosens promoted.

Unattached List.—To be Sec Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Crops:—Lieut J L Furney, from 3rd King's (Liverpool Regt); Sec Lieut W M Fenning, from 4th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt); Lieut W C W Hawkes, from the Limerick City Artillery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery; H S Garraway (University candidate); C Prissick (University candidate).

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—C E Anson, to Centurion (Dec 22); M S Beatty, to Revenge (Dec. 22); P G V Vander Byl, to Devastation (Jan 2, 1894); H F W Smith, to Satellite (Dec 22); A W Torlesse, to Havock (undated); A H Ozzard, to President, additional, (Jan 5 1894).

Sub-Lieutenants.—H R Veale, to Havock, (undated); W A H Kelly, to Firefly (Dec 22); O M Mekins (N) to Skipjack, H G L Somerville (N), to Bullfrog (Dec 23).

Chief Engineers—E F Ellis, to Cossack, A Kerr, to Calliope (Dec 27).

Engineers.—J A Hibbard, to Acoan, R W Donnhue, additional, to Pembroke (both Dec 22).

Surgeons.—R Miller, M B to Defiance (Jan 12 1894 J H Acheson, M B, to Ganges (Jan 7, 1894).

Assistant Paymaster— B U Colclough to Pembroke (Dec 22).

Assistant Clerk.—G B Keenan, G A Miller, and C R Harvey to Boadicea additional (Jan 15 1894).

Chief Gunners.—G T Nicholas, to excellent, L Creach, to Pembroke (both Jan 1, 1894).

Gunners.—J W H Brilze, to Marathon, J H Kent, to Defiance; H W Mitchell (a) to Lapwing, H Merhenitt, to Ringdove, J Treyhern, to Castor, C C Martin, to Minotaur (all Jan 1 1894) J H S Wyatt, to Dreadnought.

Boatswain.—T Cunningham, to Vivid (Dec 22).

Carpenters.—A Metherall, to Bienheim (Dec 18); F W Pyle, to Anson (Dec 21); Michael Green, to Crescent (Dec 21).

Admiralty, Dec 20, 1893.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870—Lieut P M Hay has been placed on the Retired List (Dec 8.)

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets G W L Harrison has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (Dec 14.)

Dec 21.—Staff Surgeon A C Queely has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec 14).

Dec 21—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 23, 1870—Lieut R P Adams has been placed on the Retired List.

Dec 22.—Gunner A Smith has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet.

Dec 23—Paymaster E G Edward's has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet. Staff Paymaster C E Grant has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, on the Retired List.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

AN Oswestry correspondent having drawn the attention of Lord Kimberley to the assertions made by a deputation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts at Oswestry Parish Church, that after the conquest of Burma the Indian Government introduced its opium traffic there, appointing certain persons in each district as salesmen, that each person was bound to sell a certain quantity under a penalty of 10s. for each ounce short of the stipulated quantity, and that when an agent found a difficulty in disposing of this quantity to adult persons he sold it to children, and thus induced the habit of opium-eating; and, further, that a prohibitive tax was put on wholesome wines and beer, leaving the only alternative of a fiery spirit distilled from hemp, and which English soldiers called 'fixed bayonets,' he has received the following reply from the India Office:—'Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to say that so far as he is aware there is no ground for the statement that the Indian Government after the conquest of Burma appointed opium salesmen in each district and bound them down to sell a certain quantity under a heavy penalty (10s.) for each ounce short of the stipulated quantity. It is quite true that duties are levied on wines and beer; the tax on beer is now a penny per gall

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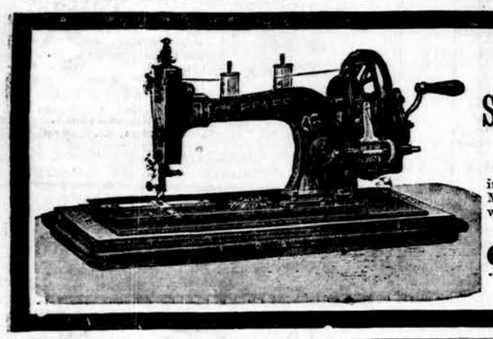

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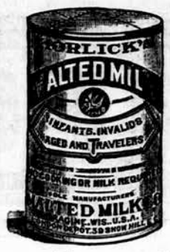

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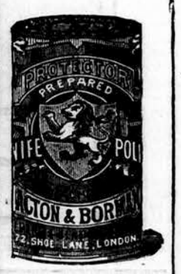

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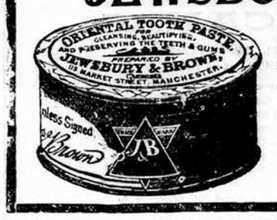

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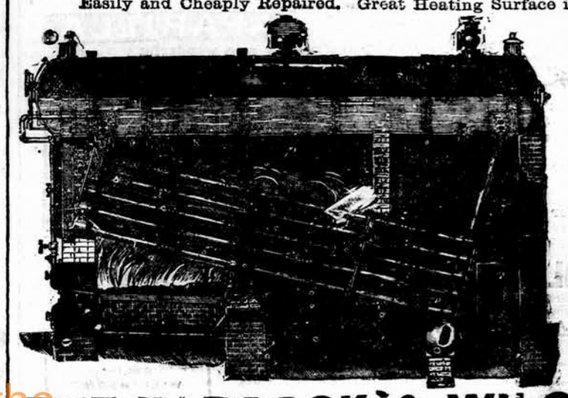

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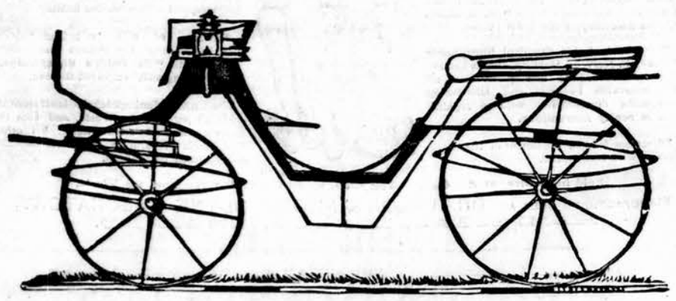

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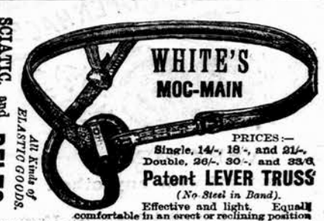

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